



## Violence in Schools

Teacher Intimidation  
Stirs Concern in Italy

By Sam Gilbert

ROME, Feb. 13 (UPI)—A group of students at Milan's Cesare Correnti vocational secondary school recently threatened to throw a dentistry professor out of a window.

Similar attempts at teacher intimidation and acts of violence are troubling other Italian schools.

Much of the graffiti on the walls at Correnti, and at Marconi and Sardi high schools in Rome, praise Lenin and Stalin, denounce Italy's "bourgeois, capitalist society" and explain why a group of highly politicized youths are demanding that every student be given a "political six," meaning an automatic passing mark.

The debate over the "guaranteed six" flared here early this month when the Ministry of Education sent Inspector Salvatore Candido to Milan to investigate the trouble in a large vocational school there.

Paint Splashes  
The reports have been discouraging—teachers attacked or threatened, much of the school covered with splashes of paint, and the principal, Maria Orsillo, openly referred to as "the whore."

Mr. Candido discovered that for years many of the teachers had bowed to pressures from a minority of the school's 2,000 students, and had given everyone at least a 6 (out of 10) grade.

"Whoever fails a student dies, and a failed student means a massed demonstration," said the principal, who said the school was "a place of terror."

The findings of the inspector on his visit to Milan brought cries of depression from most of Italy's educators and from all of the country's major political parties, including the Communists, whose organization, the FGCI, in recent years has lost considerable ground to leftist extremists called "autonomi."

But the primary revelation was that the situation at Cesare Correnti was not unique. Earlier this year at a vocational high school, the Marcello Institute in Rome, a

young Communist teacher, Margherita Pinna, was kidnapped—temporarily—and given a mock trial by "extremists" who accused her of "repressive" behavior because she had telephoned a trustee student's parents.

At the Sardi Science High School in Rome, a long list of violent acts include the burning of the principal's car, beating of completed math exams, and arson in the staff room.

In these schools, attended primarily by students from working-class families, a violence-prone and intolerant minority has been calling for guaranteed promotion as a way of both putting an end to what Marxists call "class selection" and destroying the "repressive" school system.

"Silence of Power"  
"No one can take away our right to a passing grade," said a 15-year-old student at Sardi. "It is the point of departure for new struggles against factory exploitation."

Another told a student assembly, And Sandro, a 17-year-old at Cesare Correnti, insisted that "a passing grade for everyone is a major goal because it gives us a slice of power and takes a repressive instrument away from our teachers."

Many of the student "autonomi" are convinced that the present system discriminates against the poor since "private-school students have the money to make sure that they will all get a guaranteed six."

The extremists' attitude is a sign of the frustration felt by Italian youngsters caught between the promises of consumer society and the realities of the current economic recession. Widespread disillusionment with the value of a high-school diploma apparently is one way this frustration is manifested.

At a student-teacher meeting in Rome early this month, a long-haired teen-age girl said, "We don't give a damn about studying nor about discussing matters with you. Education is a waste of time, being together is the only thing that counts for us."

## Immigration Is Unexpected 'Legacy of Empire'

## Race Issue Fast Becoming Focus of British Public Debate

(Continued from Page 1)  
Labor party-blue-collar workers, who often fear competition from nonwhite newcomers for jobs and housing. The immigrants, meanwhile, have tended to stick together in urban ghettos.

The real problem has been that they have come so fast and have concentrated in certain particular areas," said Reginald Maudling, a Conservative party member and former home secretary.

"Similar numbers coming over a much longer period and spread over the whole country could easily have been accommodated," he said.

Most racial incidents and violence in England have been small-scale and sporadic, but nevertheless have received much coverage in the press.

Mrs. Thatcher warned that eventually there would be 4 million nonwhite citizens in the British Isles, and she also declared: "We must hold out the clear prospect of an end to immigration."

Overpopulation Seen  
But even some of her supporters, on reflection, believe that she overestimated the issue, which has a long, complex background.

"The immigration problem stems from our imperial history," a senior government official said. "It is a legacy of empire we never dreamed of."

During the heyday of the British Empire, nearly one-quarter of the world's population was considered British subjects, residing in places such as Australia, Canada, Jamaica, Kenya and India.

These subjects were eligible to go to Britain, and even settle there. Many were issued British passports by colonial officers abroad.

But with the emergence of the independent nations after World War II, and the changing nature of Britain's relations with its former possessions, a new "nationality" act was passed in 1948.

It left unresolved the status of commonwealth citizens pending the final political status of each country. Thus, there

is a status called "British subject without citizenship." But even for those British subjects who were granted the status of citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies, the law did not provide a ready definition of who had the right of entry into Britain.

In most other western countries, citizens only—automatically have the right of entry.

But being a British subject does not entitle a person to residence in Britain. And in 1962, a tougher Immigration Act was passed, which controlled and limited the admission of British subjects.

The immigration laws have been tightened further since then, allowing the government

basically to decide who can gain admission for permanent settlement on an individual basis.

Thus, while the 2.5 million Chinese residents of Hong Kong have British citizenship as inhabitants of that colony, they would have to apply for residence in England under a tight Chinese quota system.

Contrary to some public fears, demographers say that the non-white population in Britain has not exploded.

Falling Average  
For those blacks who came from the West Indies, the average number of children dropped from four per family in 1970 to two in 1972.

And some population experts believe that the birthrate of

the immigrants from the Indian subcontinent will likewise tend to decline as the newcomers become more culturally assimilated.

Asians are still arriving, but because of restrictions on immigration by nonwhite males, this influx consists mainly of the dependents of Asians and Africans who have been granted resident status.

This group will continue to grow as the young immigrants have children, but, as with the West Indians, the total figure is expected to level off in the future.

Most demographers believe that by the year 2000, Britain's nonwhite population will total 3.2 to 3.4 million, rather than the 4 million cited by Mrs. Thatcher. It would be 6 per cent of the population.

Heath Takes Different Task  
LONDON, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath said today that Britain already has adequate laws to control immigration, taking issue with his party's leader, Mrs. Thatcher.

Mr. Heath, Prime Minister from 1970 to 1974, recalled that the laws on immigration were reformed in 1971.

"We spent nine months in Parliament discussing this seven days a week. It is wrong to say politicians haven't talked about the problem. The powers are all there and we have made this clear," Mr. Heath said at a meeting of advertising executives here.

Dissident Ends Hunger Strike  
MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—A Soviet dissident serving a 15-year sentence for his part in an attempted hijacking has called off a hunger strike declared when labor camp authorities refused to allow friends to visit him, dissident sources said today.

The dissident, Eduard Kuznetsov, 39, wrote to a friend in Moscow that camp officials had promised to permit a meeting with his mother and a friend. He had called off his hunger strike on Jan. 27, after 40 days, the sources said.

Mr. Kuznetsov was sentenced in 1970 for his part in an unsuccessful attempt by a group of Leningrad dissidents, mainly Jews, to hijack an airliner to the West. In December he was refused a meeting with Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov.

Polish Policemen Said To Beat Dissident  
WARSAW, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Police in Krakow beat and briefly detained a dissident historian after using tear gas to prevent him from giving a lecture criticizing Communist rule, the dissident said yesterday.

A spokesman for the group said that police arrested Adam Michnik, a Warsaw historian and member of the committee, when he tried to leave for Warsaw yesterday morning. Witnesses said that policemen beat him, tore his clothes and dragged him into a police van. He was later released.

China Invites Japanese  
TOKYO, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ohira, younger brother of Emperor Hirohito, and his wife have been invited to visit China. They would be the first Japanese royal family members to go to Peking since the end of World War II, the newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun reported yesterday.



DAMAGED TANK—Ethiopian soldiers look at what they say is an overturned Somali tank. The tank was found after sharp fighting near Harar in Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

## Ethiopia Claims Somali Forces Collapse

(Continued from Page 1)

MORTARS and crated 7.62-mm bullets bearing a NATO marking.

Ethiopia contends that the United States is allowing its arms to reach Somalia through Iran, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Washington has denied the charge repeatedly and Western diplomats in Addis Ababa said that the U.S. supplies may have been material captured by Somalia early in the Ogaden war and then recaptured by Ethiopia. The United States was Ethiopia's principal arms supplier until it was replaced by the Soviet Union a year ago.

Thousands Begin Training  
MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Thousands of Somali volunteers began intensive military training today after a call to arms by President Mohammed Siad Barre in which he said that

Somalia stood alone against Ethiopian forces backed by Russians and Cubans.

The President said that every Somali who could carry a rifle should prepare to defend his nation. A military spokesman said today that 30,000 volunteers, the youngest aged 15, already had

volunteered in the Mogadishu area.

"The first priority for these new recruits is to defend our national frontiers," he said. "It is because of this that they will also be sent into the Ogaden."

—Associated Press

IRA Is a Deadly Fact of Life  
Despite U.K. Efforts in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

The Irish language and culture of a professor, talked of Britain's efforts to isolate the Provisional movement from the Catholic community. He noted that 1,500 men and women had been imprisoned for terrorist offenses in Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic.

"The Brits have been unsuccessful because the people identify with the Republican movement," he said. "People have been imprisoned, but they continue to work for the movement. The only way they can stop us is to look us up."

British authorities, while not ready to agree with Mr. Howell, are increasingly frustrated as they try to root out the Irish Republican Army. The British army and the Royal Ulster Constabulary recently have renewed their efforts to destroy what they see as the group's political infrastructure.

New Appeal  
In addition to raiding offices, shaking gunmen and detaining bomb makers, the authorities have started a campaign that is reminiscent of the U.S. effort in Vietnam to "win the hearts and minds of the people." The soldiers and the police, the latter mostly Ulster Protestants, have put community workers in the tough neighborhoods to try to persuade people to accept the government.

Part of this effort has been successful. Policemen patrol many Catholic areas where only soldiers dared to go a year ago. But they patrol mainly in armored vehicles, and the soldiers never are far away. The British Army reports that it is slowly gaining trust in Catholic areas. A few soldiers received presents from Catholic residents at Christmas.

People who see the Catholicism residents every day say that many are tired of the violence. But there is also an old feeling that it might be a mistake to abandon the IRA, for defenders might be needed, again, to fight Protestant rioters and vigilantes. Protestant terrorists have been relatively quiet since spring, but no one believes that they have been converted to pacifism.

Police figures indicate that, while no greater numbers of young people seem to be joining the terrorists, more of the serious acts are being carried out by them. In 1974, for example, 11 terrorist killings and attempted killings were charged to people under 18 years of age. The number last year was 43.

Four Men Give Nazi Salutes  
At Kappler Burial in Germany

SOLTAU, West Germany, Feb. 13 (AP).—With a salute and straight-arm Nazi salutes from four mysterious supporters, escaped war criminal Herbert Kappler was buried today in this north German town.

A Roman Catholic priest praised the former Nazi police chief of Rome—whose escape from Italy in August caused an international incident—as a man who advocated love and reconciliation and was repaid with hatred.

Before his escape, Kappler was serving a life sentence in Italy for the reprisal executions of 335 hostages in Rome in 1944. He died of cancer Friday at the age of 70 in his wife's apartment here, to which he brought him after smuggling him out of an Italian

military hospital by lowering him from a window.

A group of 15 young persons, who called themselves an "anti-Fascist action group," tossed their foreheads with their right forefinger in the German symbol for insanity as a representative of a war veterans organization bid Kappler a tearful farewell. He raised his right outstretched arm in the Nazi salute as he left the grave.

The youths whistled in derision and were answered with cries of "Shame" from some of the 700 persons who attended the burial in the municipal cemetery.

The police, who had feared demonstrations by both right and left, said there were no other incidents.

Four men raised their right arms in the Nazi salute as they filed past Kappler's grave, lined with pine branches, to scatter dirt or flowers on his brown wood coffin.

A brown-haired man wearing sunglasses called out to Kappler in the name of the "greater German Wehrmacht," saying, "But what you are, have the courage to be fully. You, Herbert Kappler, acted on orders. You did what every German officer would have done."

Peace-Bid Support Said to Grow  
Sadat Trip Seen Fruitful in Cairo

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's journey to eight nations on three continents, which ended tonight after 12 days, has been generally viewed here as successful, even though it did not win Egypt conclusive backing in its stalled negotiations with Israel.

A number of Egyptian officials and Western diplomats, as well as the Cairo press, credit Mr. Sadat with effectively upstaging the Israelis, winning new international public support and gaining more time for his initiative. "It was the best he could hope for," concluded a Cairo-based Western diplomat.

Apart from the Arab hard-liners, there has been some Arab criticism, notably in the press reports from the Gulf states, that Mr. Sadat did not get enough from the United States. But while he has very little tangible to show for his extensive lobbying abroad, the feeling in Cairo is that he still came out ahead.

"Sadat has acquitted himself as a serious man of peace, despite the setbacks he suffered since his visit to Jerusalem," an Egyptian official said.

At Odds  
Mr. Sadat returned home with the United States and Israel publicly at odds over the issue of the settlements that the Israelis have insisted on maintaining in occupied Arab territory, including the northeastern Sinai Peninsula which belonged to Egypt.

The authoritative Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram reported today with evident satisfaction that the two allies were going through a "sharp crisis," their worst in 30 years, over the settlements.

Although Egypt has been the one to benefit Mr. Sadat assumed a statecraftlike pose and declined to comment on the dispute at a press conference in Paris this morning. But he did express satisfaction that public opinion abroad seemed to be running in his favor.

"I am very proud of the sentiments and the warm feeling that had been accorded to my initiative in France, in the United States, all over the world, including Israel. I shall be working toward this cause. I have chosen my fate and it is for peace," he said.

The trip seems to have given Mr. Sadat an emotional boost when he badly needed it. The "secret mission" that he launched by going to Israel, less than three months ago had all but run out of steam and Mr. Sadat confessed that he was "discouraged and disheartened" when he started his present journey. He emphasized in Paris today, as he had in Washington, that he was "very encouraged" by the response he had received.

Mr. Sadat has indicated that the new momentum must be supplied by the United States. Alfred Atherton Jr., U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, is expected to return to the Middle East soon to try to get Egypt and Israel to agree on a declaration of principles, that will outline their mutual goals in a peace settlement.

But the groundwork has quietly been laid for an alternative if Mr. Atherton's mission does not succeed. A communiqué issued after Mr. Sadat's meeting yesterday with the Romanian leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, resurrected the proposal made by United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in early December for a meeting of all parties concerned, in New York or elsewhere, to prepare for a resumption of full-scale Geneva peace conference.

The idea was received coolly at the time by the Egyptians, who were more interested in their forthcoming Cairo preparatory conference. Moreover, Mr. Sadat talked less and less about winding up in Geneva. The mention of the dormant

proposal two months later was interpreted here as evidence that Mr. Sadat is already searching for another format if the current one of parallel political and military talks does not work out. "It is a fallback position," an Egyptian diplomat said.

By moving the negotiations under UN auspices, Mr. Sadat could not only make it easier for Syria and Jordan to participate but also could muster support from other nations in addition to the United States.

The Egyptian diplomat pointed out that the proposal was not unlike an idea that Mr. Sadat

had thought of suggesting before he decided to go to Israel—a brief summit meeting in Jerusalem of the five permanent Security Council members.

Mr. Sadat's latest trip took him to Morocco, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Austria, Romania, France and Italy. The high point was clearly Washington.

Sadat, Pope Confer

ROME, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Mr. Sadat conferred with Pope Paul VI, Italian President Giovanni Leone and Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti today.

## After Vance's Remarks

Begin Says Israel Still Seek  
Role by U.S. Despite Disput

JERUSALEM, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that Israel still welcomed U.S. mediation in the Middle East despite the latest differences with Washington over Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory.

Mr. Begin said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's remarks Friday about the illegality of the settlements were "very serious, painful. But I think the deep friendship between us and the United States will continue and will not be affected by this incident."

Asked whether Washington could still serve as a mediator between the Israelis and Egyptians, Mr. Begin said: "The United States has taken on itself a task to see to it that the sides agree to a declaration of principles."

Positive Response  
"We welcome this and Mr. Vance's remarks did not affect our positive response to (Assistant Secretary of State Alfred) Atherton's trip to the region."

Mr. Atherton is due to return within the next week to serve as go-between with Cairo and Jerusalem.

Israel-Egyptian negotiations broke down after Egyptian Presi-

dent Anwar Sadat withdrew a delegation from the political committee in Jerusalem last month.

Mr. Begin said that he expected the political and parallel military talks between Israel and Egypt to be resumed.

He said that the Americans had taken a side in the Middle East dispute by stating publicly their position on subjects to be negotiated.

"We have differences of opinion and we are clarifying them," the Prime Minister added.

Sinai Work Suspended  
TEL AVIV, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Defense Minister Ezer Weizman ordered construction work on northeastern Sinai frozen on the eve of his mission to Cairo Jan. 31 for negotiations on military aspects of a peace settlement, an aide said today.

The bulldozing designed to prepare sites for the settlement of Jewish Jews in the region has been resumed, but the officials said the stoppage was "not forever."

Egyptians have said that work on occupied Egyptian had provoked President Sadat recall Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan from Jerusalem Jan. 18 and to break the political negotiations.

U.S. Denies That It Endorse  
Israeli Stance on Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)  
government to say yesterday that the United States had expressed no "reservation" about Israel keeping the settlements when it was presented as part of Mr. Begin's peace plan. The Begin government said "the plan as a whole was received with a positive reaction."

When Mr. Begin was in Washington in December, he presented Mr. Carter with an elaborate plan for granting "self-rule" to Palestinian Arabs living on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. He also discussed the idea of returning full sovereignty over the Sinai, occupied by Israel since 1967, to Egypt with the understanding that Israeli settlers could remain and be defended.

Even before yesterday's dispute, the administration had said that it saw positive aspects in Mr. Begin's two-part plan but also had noted problems in it. Administration officials said that they had expected Mr. Begin to present his proposals to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in Israel, Egypt, and he did on Dec. 25.

Sharp Criticism  
Mr. Sadat sharply criticized Israel's effort to retain the settlements, and the polemics between the two countries have raged mostly over that issue. Mr. Vance, by asserting that the settlements "should not exist," seemed to take sides.

But yesterday, Hudding Carter, Mr. Vance's spokesman, said, "What the secretary said on Friday represents no departure in policy for the United States."

U.S. officials said they were not surprised by Israel's strong

reaction and, in fact, last year were preparing through briefings of members of Congress and Jewish groups for what an official said would be "sparks" between the two governments.

The question that was posed privately by both U.S. Israeli officials was whether long-predicted political confrontation between the Carter administration and the Begin government had actually begun.

Inevitably Seen  
Such a clash has seemed inevitable to many officials in the Carter administration since summer, but until now, the countries have been able to a crisis.

Mr. Dayan, in this country, called on a fund-raising drive the United Jewish Appeal, been seeking to offset favorably gained by Mr. Sadat who was in Washington last week.

Despite his questioning of U.S. role as an effective media here that he said he planned to go to Washington on Thursday for talks with Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance. And he sought to avoid leaving the impression that Israel seeking a break with the United States, Israel's principal support in military, economic and political fields.

"We shall go on with the American effort and we don't have other candidates for that," said.

His concern, he said, was that the U.S. policy was that enunciated by Mr. Vance, "you expect the Arabs to be moderate than the Americans more pro-Israeli than the rest of the world."

Israel TV to Show  
1948 Arab Ouster

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Feb. 13.—After a storm over censorship, Israeli television viewers were to see a film tonight depicting the uprooting of Arab villagers during the 1948 war for statehood.

The Israel Broadcasting Authority voted yesterday to show the television play "Kibbutz Eliza."

despite pressure from conservatives, who said it gave a negative view of Israel and would provide fuel for Arab propaganda. A scheduled showing last week was postponed by Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, who called the play self-accommodating, controversial and untimely.

Ethiopian Envoy  
Quits Post in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's ambassador to the United States has quit his post and wants to remain here, the State Department has announced.

The ambassador, Ayalew Mandefro, resigned Jan. 29 and officially applied to continue living here. "He did not apply for political asylum," the spokesman said.

The request is under consideration but no decision has been reached.

The ambassador was the target of an assassination attempt in Addis Ababa shortly before taking up his post here. He asked to remain in the United States after his government ordered him to return to Ethiopia for consultations.

## 5 Bombings in Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Five bombs went off in the Ajaccio area Saturday night, police said yesterday. No injuries were reported. Responsibility for most such bombings in recent years has been claimed by Corsican separatists.



A man gives the Nazi salute during the funeral services for Herbert Kappler in Soltau.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "مجلس الشعب" (Majlis al-Sha'ab)

## Despite Government Efforts

## Coal Strike in U.S. Threatens To Make Thousands Jobless

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Federal energy officials say that there is little they can do to alleviate the effects of the coal strike, which threatens to put hundreds of thousands out of work in the United States within a few weeks.

Following a series of weekend meetings with federal, state and utility officials, Energy Under Secretary John O'Leary said yesterday that if the strike goes on much longer, despite government efforts it "will have a major impact on unemployment and industrial activity in the nine-state region dependent on union coal."

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana face the most serious problems.

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, said during the weekend that 500,000 to 700,000 persons could be forced off their jobs in Ohio in the next two or three weeks because of the strike. "We have a lot of desperate people out there in Ohio, and I'm not sure this has come across yet," Sen. Glenn said. Last year Ohio was severely affected by natural gas shortages and the record winter cold.

Officials point to actions they can take, such as forcing the allocation of coal from one area to another, ordering utilities to share electricity and helping states monitor coal stockpiles to help officials decide when they must order curtailments. However, there are limitations to each of these steps.

"Coal allocation sounds delightful," Mr. O'Leary says of the Department of Energy's standby power to move coal from one utility plant to another, "but the problems of getting it from here to there are overwhelming." Coal is not an interchangeable fuel such as oil or natural gas; utility boilers are designed to burn particular grades of coal, and what burns efficiently in one boiler may not in another. Most utilities have stockpile conveyor systems that will move coal in only one direction—onto the pile. Another problem is that coal

at the bottom of a stockpile is wet, mixed with dirt and often partially oxidized. Thus it usually has a lower heat content.

David Bardin, head of the Energy Department's coal-strike task force, said that utilities in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana with stockpiles of between 25 and 50 days face the greatest problems.

"Some of these utilities are going to be in mandatory power cutbacks to industrial customers one after another," Mr. Bardin said, adding that the first curtailments will probably occur within the next two weeks.

Once the strike is settled, Energy Department experts say it will take three weeks before supplies are moving at normal rates from the mining fields into utility boilers.

With a minimum of 10 days required before the United Mine Workers could ratify a new contract, and with the talks deadlocked, some curtailments appear inevitable.

There also are problems with utilities sharing power. While the department can call on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue emergency orders to force such shifts, those utilities with fuel lack the generating capacity to make up a big shortage.

In addition, most Eastern utilities are operating at a high percentage of their capacity because of the cold weather, and additional power would have to come from their least efficient generators. This makes the additional electricity very expensive, a cost that would have to be paid by the utility asking for it. Regulators in power-short states therefore have been reluctant to permit widespread sharing.

Finally, while state and federal officials have been working together to monitor declining coal stocks, the decision to order curtailments by industrial users must be made by state authorities—and they have not been willing to do so.



BRACING WORK—Civil defense volunteers pile bags of sand delivered by an Army truck on one of the many broken sections of the sea wall in Hull, Mass. Higher-than-normal tides continue to threaten coastal towns in snow-plagued Massachusetts.

## California May Get New Rainfall

## Snowstorm Is Moving East Through U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP).—A snowstorm from the Rocky Mountains moved across the nation today, leaving a foot or more of snow in parts of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri and threatening

By nightfall, portions of southern Ohio were expected to be under a 4 to 6 inches of new snow. Freezing rain was forecast for the remainder of Ohio and portions of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

A high during of new snow was forecast for New York City and other sections of the Northeast hit by record snowfall last week. A meeting of six New England governors set for today in Boston was canceled because of difficulty traveling to and from the city.

Although larger accumulations were expected in the states south of the Great Lakes, forecasters gave no indication that the latest storm's effect there would compare with the blizzards and near blizzards of the last few weeks.

Rainstorms brewing in California, meanwhile, was warned that another rainstorm brewing in the Pacific Ocean could strike tomorrow night.

The forecast came as Californians worked to clean up after flooding and mudslides brought by heavy rains late last week. Showers were expected in the Southeast and light snow in the Rockies and higher elevations in Oregon and Washington. Elsewhere, partly cloudy skies were predicted. In eastern Massachusetts, except for Boston and six

surrounding communities, began to get back to normal today for the first time in a week.

State and local police were at all expressway exits and other roads in Boston checking motorists' credentials. Only those whose work was directly involved with the snow emergency were allowed to drive in the city. Parking was banned on all streets.

Paraguay's Chief Wins Re-Election

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Paraguayan Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, 65, was re-elected to his sixth term as President by an overwhelming majority in yesterday's general elections, according to unofficial results announced here.

Juan Ramon Chavez head of the general's Colorado party, said it had "triumphed in these fair elections, obtaining 85 per cent of the votes in all electoral districts." He said that 890,381 of the 933,547 votes cast were for Gen. Stroessner and the Colorado party. There were 130,000 abstentions.

Official figures for the voting were not expected for a few days, but it was certain that Gen. Stroessner, who has ruled this South American nation for 23 years, was the winner.

Travel in eastern Massachusetts, except for Boston and six

## Bell: U.S. Files Don't Implicate Torrijos in Drugs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Attorney General Griffin Bell said yesterday that he knows of no material in U.S. files that would "implicate" Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos in illegal drug dealings.

Mr. Bell did say that he has seen material in Drug Enforcement Administration files that would "involve" or "reflect upon" members of Mr. Torrijos's family. Mr. Bell said that "a lot of the evidence is hearsay. Asked whether there was any "hard proof" in the files, he said, "I don't know. I am not going to say any more about it because I would have to tell you everything I know about it and if I did that the Senate could abandon the idea of having the session they are going to have."

The drug-smuggling charges could become a major issue in the debate over the Panama Canal treaties, which began last week in the Senate. The charges are being pressed by the foes of the treaties, particularly by Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., who said that he received last week the Drug Enforcement Administration files implicating Gen. Torrijos relatives in drug trafficking.

## Fermi Lab Director Resigns Over Funding

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Robert Wilson, head of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory—home of the world's largest atom smasher—has resigned his post because of a government refusal to increase funding.

He declared in a letter of resignation that "indecisive and subminimal" support from the Carter administration was holding back research at the laboratory, which ranks among the world's leading centers for advanced physics research. Mr. Wilson has been director of Fermi since construction of the facility began 11 years ago.

## Peru Church Ruling

LIMA, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Peru's Roman Catholic hierarchy banned the use of churches for political protests following the posting by police of about 50 hunger strikers from Lima churches Friday.

## Tax Reforms Would End Some

## U.S. Treasury Finds Rich Get Most Breaks

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—A small minority of wealthiest U.S. taxpayers is getting the lion's share of the benefits from \$84 billion in special tax preferences, credits and other tax breaks now in the tax code, a new study confirmed yesterday.

Prepared by the Treasury Department for Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, the survey shows that almost half the \$84 billion in special tax breaks for individuals in fiscal 1977 went to persons with incomes of \$30,000 a year or more—about 5 per cent of all taxpayers.

About 31 per cent of the total went to those in the \$50,000 brackets—14 per cent of the tax-paying public. By contrast, taxpayers earning \$10,000 or less—who make up 52 per cent of U.S. taxpayers—got 12 per cent of the breaks.

The study was made public by the Senate Budget Committee, in which Sen. Muskie is chairman. He said that the findings "support the Carter administration's contention that its tax-reform proposals would improve the progressive nature of the tax system."

The figures also showed that many of the administration's proposed reforms would "take away breaks that go primarily to those whose incomes range from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a year. These include ending deductions for state gasoline taxes and limiting writeoffs for medical costs."

Publication of the study came as Sen. Muskie and Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, appeared before the Senate for testimony over tax-reform legislation. Sen. Long's panel, which has jurisdiction over the Internal Revenue Code, has recommended

undoing several key provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act.

The Treasury study showed that taxpayers benefited the most last year from 59 special tax breaks now on the books that affect individuals—exemptions, deductions, credits, exclusions and deferrals. It did not deal with \$28 billion in breaks that affect corporations.

Predictably, the study's breakdown showed that some tax breaks went almost entirely to the rich—in part because wealthy persons pay proportionately higher taxes and therefore reap bigger deductions, and partly because income from their investments is taxed at more favorable rates than earnings from wages and salaries.

## 'Snarling Catfight' Averted

## Lawyers Hear Chief Justice Renew His Criticism of Them

By Warren Weaver

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Chief Justice Warren Burger told the American Bar Association yesterday that he "firmly" maintained past criticism of U.S. trial lawyers.

Before a subdued audience of about 1,000 lawyers and their spouses, the chief justice said that law school graduates who pass the bar should not be permitted to try cases until they qualify for additional certification in the special skills required.

Defending himself in a controversy that has mushroomed at the 40th annual midwinter meeting of the ABA here, Justice Burger compared the lawyers' requirement in trial practice to those of a surgeon, as opposed to a general practitioner.

A few hours before, Attorney General Griffin Bell took issue with the chief justice's estimate last year that half of American lawyers were inadequately equipped to represent clients in court, saying: "I don't think it's anything like 50 per cent."

Angered by the estimate, the Illinois State Bar Association introduced a resolution here calling on Justice Burger "to publicly repudiate that assessment of professional incompetence of American lawyers" or "to provide background data conclusively supporting the remarks."

By an overwhelming voice vote, the ABA meeting voted down the Illinois resolution today, the AP reported from New Orleans. Before the vote, a dele-

gate urged the association not to start a "snarling catfight" with Justice Burger.

The ABA audience stood to applaud the chief justice yesterday when he was introduced and when he finished, but only interrupted his 43-minute speech once with a patter of clapping. The Burger controversy has caused dismay among ABA members. A past president said yesterday: "Can you imagine us debating whether we're 20 per cent or 50 per cent incompetent? First when I heard, I wanted to laugh. Then I wanted to fall through the floor."

William Spann Jr., the ABA president, recently called the chief justice's estimate of courtroom incompetence "grossly disproportionate," a relatively strong statement for the head of the conservative bar group to make on the record about a chief justice of the United States.

In a departure from his advance text yesterday, Justice Burger declared: "I welcome the resolution of the Illinois State Bar Association, I thank the Illinois State Bar Association for this proposal."

But he also said he stood firmly by his past remarks. He argued: "To treat a bar certificate of admission to practice law as a passport to try any and every kind of a case in any court makes no more sense than to say that a medical school degree qualifies the holder to perform every kind of surgery."

Peru Church Ruling

LIMA, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Peru's Roman Catholic hierarchy banned the use of churches for political protests following the posting by police of about 50 hunger strikers from Lima churches Friday.

## Turkey to Alter Defense Policy

ANKARA, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Premier Bulent Ecevit said today that Turkey's NATO membership failed to satisfy the country's defense requirements and a new defense policy was needed.

Mr. Ecevit told Turkish armed forces chiefs meeting here that economic factors and "gaps in our defense system" made change necessary. He criticized the U.S. embargo on arms to Turkey imposed after Turkish troops invaded northern Cyprus in 1974. "Considering these difficulties and realities, our state must create and develop a new national defense concept and policy, which will not conflict with our NATO membership, but will close the gaps created by its insufficiency," he said.

## After a Rusty Start

## White House Tests Alert Procedure

By Ierence Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—At 9 p.m. on a snowy January night a year ago, a man and a woman stood bundled against the cold on the South Lawn of the White House. Suddenly, a Marine helicopter appeared in the dark sky, struggling against the blustery wind, near the force of a gale.

Stunned by the copper's unscheduled arrival, the Secret Service guards on the White House grounds scrambled. But before they could react, the man and woman hurried across the lawn, boarded the chopper and flew off into the dark.

The two principals in this mystery scene were Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security secretary, and a secretary from Mr. Brzezinski's office.

Their sudden flight, which had not been made public and brought loud protests from the startled Secret Service, was part of the first of a series of surprise alerts that Mr. Carter and Mr. Brzezinski have sprung during the last year to test the responsiveness of emergency procedures for evacuation in the event of a nuclear attack.

In that first instance, Mr. Brzezinski and his secretary played the roles of President and Mrs. Carter. In several other mock alerts since then, Hugh Carter Jr., the President's cousin and White House administrator, acted as the President's stand-in. The test alerts, begun in the first week of the administration, demonstrated that the emergency procedures for evacuation of the President were "rusty, at best," as a White House aide put it.

For example, the Secret Service guards at the White House were supposed to have been advised that an alert was under way on Jan. 28, of last year, the night when Mr. Brzezinski and his secretary tested the procedures. Had the untrained guards been quick enough, they might well have fired on the helicopter; for all they knew, the flight was unauthorized.

The timing was off, as well. It took nearly twice as long as it should have, according to the advance contingency plans drawn up by the military, for the helicopter to pick up Mr. Brzezinski and his secretary and ferry them to the National Airborne Command Post. This is a specially equipped Boeing 747 that would be the President's command center in wartime. Two of the huge planes routinely stand by at Andrews Air Force Base, in Maryland, a 10-minute ride by helicopter from the White House.

But, because of subsequent alerts, all of them called without warning, several evacuations have

been carried out in less than the scheduled time, according to well-placed sources. "The system now is working the way it should be," an official said.

## Command-Post Visits

In addition to the surprise alerts, the President has personally visited several command centers around the country in his first year. He has flown aboard the Airborne Command Post, taken a nine-hour trip aboard a nuclear attack submarine off Florida; visited the Strategic Air Command headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base, Neb., and paid calls at the several underground emergency command posts in the mountains of Maryland and Virginia.

Most recently, on Jan. 28, the President visited the National Military Command Center at the Pentagon, where he participated in a simulated crisis and spoke directly with U.S. commanders in the field and at sea.

Tighter Procedures

In speaking of the alerts, White House officials were quick to offer assurance that the tests had not been prompted by any increased fear of a nuclear attack, rather, that they were designed to tighten up procedures that had been in effect for years, but largely ignored.

Pentagon officials said that they could not recall any recent presidents actually testing the emergency procedures, although John F. Kennedy showed some interest in them. In the first months of his administration, the only full-scale evacuation test in recent memory was carried out in 1955, in an era when the nation's nuclear nerves were on edge, and when President Dwight D. Eisenhower "fled" Washington with 15,000 federal officials during a mock nuclear attack.

Lisbon Workers Seize 2 Factories

LISBON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Leftist workers today peacefully seized two bankrupt German-owned clothing factories here on the eve of their being auctioned off, demanding they be turned into cooperatives.

The workers occupied the Facamex plants, belonging to the Seldenscler Group, when the gates were opened for prospective bidders to see the factories before tomorrow's auction.

A spokesman for the employees said that they had exhausted every means of dialogue with the firm's administration and the government, an effort the occupation was the "last chance to save their jobs."

Although Mr. Carter's surprise alerts at first caught the military establishment unaware, the joint chiefs and other commanders are now reported to be enthusiastic about the President's keen interest. "It is the first time in years that they have a president who takes his role as commander in chief seriously," a White House official observed. "They're ecstatic."

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## Israel Asserts Itself

The sudden explosion of Israeli annoyance at American policy on settlements in occupied territory is puzzling on its face. Whatever President Carter may have said, or not said, to Prime Minister Begin in Washington on this subject (and the apparent effort there was to find negotiating levels, not accord on specific issues) the United States has made it very clear over a long period of time that it views those settlements as violations of international law. Why, then, should the Israeli Cabinet express "regret and protest" because Secretary of State Vance repeated that position?

Possibly Mr. Carter's failure to bring up this point with Mr. Begin had something to do with the present imbroglio. But it is more probable that the Israelis were alarmed at the indications of success that attended Egyptian President Sadat's journey. Even Jewish leader, in the United States were impressed, and European governments showed appreciation of the Egyptian stand.

The latter doubtless will not be seriously affected by the Israeli declaration; the former may be—and it is possible that the Begin government hopes this will influence Washington. But it also went further, with a blunt statement that no Palestinian homeland, even if linked with Jordan, would be acceptable; the West Bank was referred to as Judea and Samaria, a part of the historic Eretz Israel. This is one of the contested points that Mr. Carter had hoped to keep

out of overly public debate, and confine to the negotiating table.

Thus the Cabinet stand goes beyond an oratorical response to Sadat's travels. It has openly—even if, as has been hinted, further development of the settlements is curbed—confronted the Arab demand for a return to the pre-1967 boundaries with an Israeli demand for virtually all the occupied lands, with the exception of part of the Sinai. And while both Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat ask that mediation by the United States and the shuttle activities in that direction by Assistant Secretary of State Atherton continue, it is not too easy, now, to see just what he can accomplish.

In New York, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan also expressed his doubts about the impartiality of United States mediation, while promising to go on with the negotiating effort. But he insisted that decisions affecting Israeli security could only be made by Israel. The United States, as honest broker, has admittedly taken certain stands in opposition to those of Israel—it has come out for a Palestinian homeland (although not an independent Palestinian state) and has endorsed UN resolutions calling for a return to pre-1967 boundaries, albeit with modifications that could support Israeli security. But even an honest broker can ask for a commission. In this case it is a relaxation of some Begin government demands. That attitude is a realistic part of the brokerage process.

## Checking Tunisia's Drift

The riots that recently swept Tunisia typified many disturbances in the Third World and in the developed world as well. Thousands of unemployed youths took advantage of a planned national strike to vent their rage against a society that cannot provide them with jobs. But the brutal way the riots were put down spotlighted a fearful regime, embroiled in a succession struggle and aloof from the concerns of the bulk of Tunisia's six million people. The United States has influence on that regime. It should use it to ease the increasing repression.

Tunisia has enjoyed a good press in this country since President Habib Bourguiba led it to independence from France in 1957—probably because of Bourguiba's moderate stand on the Arab-Israeli dispute and his receptivity to Western investment. Tunisia has often been held up as a model of Third World development, free from the repression prevalent in so many other poor countries.

Yet the reality is that Tunisia has grown steadily more repressive. Since the early 1960s no opposition party has been permitted. And Bourguiba's ruling party, once a vehicle for channeling debate and ferment, now stifles it. The decline of a once-vigorous press is symbolized by the 1975 press code, which imposes strong penalties on a journalist who "offends" any public officer. Amnesty International reports that Tunisia now has its share of political prisoners and of torture.

Bourguiba, old and ailing, has broken with many of his comrades of the independence struggle and imprisoned some of them. Yet Tunisia's tragedy is that among those colleagues, and others, there exists the makings

of a "loyal" opposition. But Bourguiba's reaction to the succession struggle around him has been to equate opposition with betrayal or subservience to the radical Libyan regime of Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

Until recently, Tunisia has been a profoundly "civilian" state, with small, poorly equipped military forces—an encouraging contrast to its neighbors. But Prime Minister Hedi Noira, evidently Bourguiba's chosen successor, has begun a program of military "modernization" and expansion supported by credits from the United States. The program seems ill-advised. It would be years before Tunisia's forces are ever trained or armed sufficiently to offer serious resistance to attack from heavily armed Libya or Algeria. Meanwhile, there is a real danger that the new cadre of junior officers will become imbued with the anti-democratic doctrines of Libya and other Arab nations.

Many of the weapons Tunisia has bought from the United States, such as helicopters and armored personnel carriers, are useful against internal as well as foreign opponents. The Carter administration has spoken out clearly against human rights violations elsewhere and suspended aid in some instances as a sign of its displeasure. Although the abuses in Tunisia are not yet so bad as those in countries where aid has been cut off, the trend is for the worse. Since American opinion evidently means much to Tunisia's leaders, the administration should now indicate its distress and prepare the way for supporting action unless conditions improve.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Russian Spies

That the Russians have been spying again is not exactly man-bites-dog news, but that Canada has just caught and ordered expelled no fewer than 13 Russians, including a full third of the embassy staff, is unquestionably eye-opening stuff. This cell was accused of trying to penetrate the Canadian Secret Service and perhaps other reaches of the government. Canada is one of those Western nations that, in a spirit of East-West amiability, has allowed the Kremlin to increase the numbers of its embassy and trade personnel, never mind that known KGB operatives have often filled the new slots, and has played down instances in which Soviet officials have been caught, if you will, red-handed. There is a whole school of thought holding that such permissiveness encourages espionage and diminishes what incentive the Russians may have to tread the straight and narrow. In any event, in Canada the Russians went too far.

One aspect of Canada's handling of the incident deserves special note. Expelling the spies, the Canadians announced that since none of their people in Moscow had been spying, they would react to the Kremlin's retaliatory expulsion of any Canadian by replying tit-for-tat. There are 28 Russians on the diplomatic list in Ottawa, and about 12 Canadians on the list in Moscow. Our own

guess is that the Russians will not go far beyond huffing and puffing. They would not wish the Canadians to enforce diplomatic parity. They have abiding reasons of state to insure continued access to the Canadian wheat market. The more that Western nations reduce their own direct spying in Communist-bloc states, for whatever reason, the better position the Westerners are in to be tough about Communist espionage on their own soil.

For the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, this instance of Soviet "respect" for his détente policy can hardly be welcome. To diversify Canada's trade and, especially, to take up a foreign-policy stance distancing Canada somewhat from the United States have been his goals. Yet a display of vigilance in the defense of Canadian security cannot be altogether irrelevant, politically speaking, to a leader facing not only possible elections this year but also a deepening crisis over the country's federal integrity. This is not to say there is a phony note detectable in the government's retaliation to the Soviet espionage provocation. Leaving domestic politics aside, the heavy-handedness of this Russian espionage operation would have been grounds enough for Canada's stern response.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 14, 1903

PARIS—Count Zeppelin, inventor of the airship with which his name is popularly connected, has invented an automobile boat, the peculiarities of which consists in its propeller being in the air instead of in the water. The boat has a very light draught and can attain a speed of 14 kilometers an hour. The inventor, in placing the propeller in such a position, had in mind the frequent need of boating in ponds and other bodies of water abounding in grass and weeds.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 14, 1928

BERLIN—The United Artists have scored 100 per cent again with the elite of Berlin's moving picture fans. Another great American film is beginning the conquest of all Germany. This latest success is Charlie Chaplin's "Circus," which has just had its premiere before an audience of invited guests who filled the beautiful Capitol and made the place ring with their applause and laughter. It is another great success after "Gold Rush" and "The Kid."



"That's Strange—According to Our Map We Should Be at Mount Confidence."

## Duet Offers Interesting Selections

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Stephen Elko, 48, for six years an aide to Congressman Daniel Flood, D-Pa., is singing a duet with the woman he loves, Patricia Bralin, whose grandmother was "Dapper Dan" Flood's earliest political supporter.

The singing is going on before two federal grand juries, and the compensation is immunity from further prosecution of these two, along with consideration in their forthcoming sentencing on a conviction of bribery.

Among the selections:

1. *Hahnemann, My Hahnemann.* Here is a stirring rendition by tenor Elko of the ways Congressman Flood and his close collaborator, Pennsylvania Democrat Joshua Kilberg, were able to arrange a \$14.6-million grant toward the building of a \$68-million wing on Philadelphia's Hahnemann Hospital. Along the way, Flood's favorite engineering firm is supposed to have picked up \$850,000 in fees and Kilberg's law partners over a half-million.

2. *Invest La Guibba.* Elko's lyric details the origin of funds channeled through the Agency for International Development to "Baby Doc" Duvalier's Haitian government, which then would direct contracts to companies specified by congressmen. This could cause trouble for two United States senators and one House committee chairman along with one of the largest U.S. shipping companies.

3. *One Fine Day.* This Bahamian red meat project sought to introduce cattle-raising to Andros Island, using grants to technical schools influenced by congressmen in Texas, Louisiana and Pennsylvania. Trade-school accreditation and funding is a scandal likely to explode in the office of education.

4. *La Coma e Mobile.* This Aria da capo by Miss Bralin, sung only before the grand jury working with the organized crime strike force in Washington, potently describes the penetration of the Interstate Commerce Commission by Mafia-associated trucking interests, especially in New York City.

5. *Your Fing Fingers Is Frozen.* This murky, highly suggestive waltz involves the refining of oil in New England, and the possible efforts of some congressmen to assist businessmen who might then assist them.

Why is the Elko-Bralin performance so important? First, because the cases begun by these two witnesses are leading to a thorough examination of much influence in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Labor, as well as the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Second, this was the investigation that Congressman Joshua Kilberg prevailed upon an unwitting President to stop by firing David Marston—the prosecutor who, it turns out, was after the congressman.

Thus, the "Marston affair"—in which a President who promised to take politics out of the justice system gets a call from an ally congressman, and calls the attorney general to tell him to hurry up and replace the offensive prosecutor with a Democrat—is only beginning.

The scandal is catching its breath; after the first burst of coverage around the President's record-setting number of false-

hoods at his Jan. 12 news conference, it is in news-cycle submission, to begin to emerge again soon.

The arena will be the Senate Judiciary Committee on Feb. 21, holding hearings to confirm the promotion of Criminal Division chief Benjamin Civiletti to the post of deputy attorney general.

**Direct Conflict**

Civiletti, a Charles Kirkbo selection, will not be examined on his curious conduct of the Koreagate probe, and the use of a hometown grand jury in the Jackalski-Bert Lance investigation, but will have to explain the direct conflict in his sworn affidavit with his chief deputy on early knowledge of the Kilberg investigation.

The White House-Justice strategy is to bang tough and counter-attack. "The President insists 'I would do the same' in firing Marston; a quick Justice whitewash has cleared the men at the top, and House Speaker O'Neill denounced the offending prosecutor as 'a Republican political animal.'"

The Justice Department will go into the hearings armed with a

"history" of the affair, designed to prove (a) no investigation took place before the President told the congressmen he'd "expedite" the firing of Marston; (b) if there was, the meekly ambitious Marston deserved no credit for it; and (c) this is all a Republican plot to embarrass the President.

The courtroom-wise Civiletti is expected by the Good-Of-Boy Network to chop the senators down to size, as Bert Lance did the Kilboff committee. Chairmen, Island controls Strom Thurmond; Senators Kennedy and Bayh will be kind. Freshman Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., a non-lawyer, who will lead the questioning, is considered a lamb to be slaughtered unless Charles Mathias, R-Md., takes an active interest. Democrats Mathias and Abourezek may surprise.

If questions are raised in these Civiletti hearings, serious oversight must follow, including special counsel; at the same time, the House Ethics Committee may get into the "Marston affair"—and then the great grand curtain will go up on a spectacle Carter's politicized Justice Department has been trying to conceal.

## Leon Jaworski on the Loose

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—A spasm of fear is running through major allies of the United States that escalating demands on South Korea by investigator Leon Jaworski threaten to undermine established diplomatic practice and jeopardize their own relationships with the United States.

By using threats to force a former South Korean ambassador to testify in the House Ethics Committee, Jaworski has alarmed not only foreign allies but leaders of the House. His threat: If the testimony is withheld, he will insist that the House vote to shut off U.S. aid to Korea. But under the Vienna Convention, approved by the U.S. Senate in 1965, no foreign diplomat can be compelled to give evidence.

Former Ambassador Dong Jo Kim, now an aide to President Chung Hee Park in Seoul's Blue House, is wanted by Jaworski as a material witness to the alleged bribery of U.S. congressmen, Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia and other large-scale recipients of American aid have quietly informed congressional leaders that they, too, would feel threatened if Kim submits to Jaworski's threats.

A similar Jaworski threat against the U.S.-South Korean military alliance is partially responsible for persuading the Seoul government to order Tongson Park to testify fully and freely before the Ethics Committee. Actually, the deal that is bringing the money-dropping Park back to Washington soon was mainly stitched together by the Justice and State Departments.

The Vienna Convention, now reinforced with quiet but rising pressures on Washington by U.S. allies to observe it scrupulously, bars the United States from even approaching the Korean government with a similar deal for Dong Jo Kim. U.S. Ambassador Richard Snider was ordered back to Washington for talks about the possibility of "persuading" the Koreans to let Kim submit a

statement. However, pressure is out of the question.

The present Korean ambassador, Yung Sik Kim, told House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill on Jan. 31 that there would be no chance whatever for the United States to force Seoul into compelling Dong Jo Kim to testify. When O'Neill asked whether that ruled out a "dialogue"—presumably long distance—the ambassador said that nothing that violated the Vienna Convention would be possible.

That leaves the ball in the court of the hard-driving Col. Jaworski, a Watergate hero turned Korea scandal probe. Even House leaders privately are fearful of military-foreign policy implications of congressional reprisals against South Korea for refusing to produce Dong Jo Kim. What, then, is the source of Jaworski's power to carry out his threat of reprisals?

**Towering**

The answer is partly his towering reputation as the nation's pre-eminent prosecutor of official scandal. Beyond that, however, it rests on Jaworski's flat statement on "Meet the Press" Feb. 4 that "there are a few" present members of Congress who could be charged with "criminal misconduct" in the Korea scandals. Justice Department probes definitely have not yet reached that conclusion, and may never reach it.

But having labeled "a few" sitting members as likely to be found guilty of bribery or perjury, Jaworski has covered the whole Congress with deep suspicion. "Jaworski's threat [of congressional retaliation against South Korea] is a most drastic one in the case of Dong Jo Kim," a leading Democrat on the House International Relations Committee told us. "But we are so sensitive to the integrity problem that he could deliver on it."

One House Republican leader privately admits the true reason that Congress would risk alienating its allies and gravely damag-

John Dornberg

From Munich:

[Espionage scandals]

have a way of cropping up in West Germany as regularly as daisies in the spring.

MUNICH—Special investigative committees of West Germany's Bundestag have, on occasion, been compared to television soap operas.

They seem to go on forever. The daily sequences can be excruciatingly boring and you can easily skip an installment or two without missing anything essential. The plots, invariably, are so convoluted that no real denouement will ever seem possible. And rarely do they add to the greater edification or enlightenment of humankind.

But given the right theme and, above all, the right cast of characters, they can be fun. And that seems a safe prediction for the special committee that is scheduled to begin hearings on Wednesday to probe illegal bugging and eavesdropping practices.

When constituted last month at the instigation of the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU), its ostensible purpose was to investigate the mysterious tapping of a 1976 telephone conversation between the CDU's leader, Franz-Josef Strauss, and the editor of his official party weekly, Bayern Kurier. Whoever bugged them thoroughly sent a transcript to Munich's Sueddeutsche Zeitung, which published excerpts four weeks ago.

But the probe is now expected to be much wider.

For, in the meantime, bugging has once again become a national preoccupation. Among other things, such as spying, it finally triggered the resignation of Georg Leber as defense minister and the hasty overnight reshuffling of more than one-third of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Cabinet last week.

It remains to be seen whether the committee will ever get to the bottom of or fix blame for those clandestine activities involving the Defense Ministry's military counter-intelligence service (MAD), much less unravel the enigma surrounding the Strauss affair.

Past events tend to make the prospects inauspicious. But merely watching the endeavor over the weeks and months ahead ought to provide some fascinating insights into the business of West German politics-as-usual.

Not that bugging or, for that matter, espionage scandals are all that rare around here. Invariably precipitated by the ineptitude or over-zealousness of several rival intelligence and counterespionage agencies, each with its own intramural web of conflicting partisan political loyalties, they have a way of cropping up in West Germany as regularly as daisies in the spring.

The pattern was established in 1963, when the Bundesverfassungsschutz, the federal bureau for the protection of the Constitution, was caught tapping the phones of Bundestag deputies

right in the basement of the parliament building.

While that, understandably, caused quite an indignant uproar and even led to the passage of some regulatory and controlling legislation, electronic eavesdropping of one kind or another seems to have become a part of the West German way of life. It seems to make no difference which parties are in or out of power in Bonn.

All that appears to have changed is that the technology has become more sophisticated, the cracking in the lines has become more obvious, and that the mysteries of who is bugging whom, and why, have deepened.

Among those mysteries, for example, is the tapped phone conversation a couple of years ago between CDU leader Helmut Kohl then still governor of Rhineland-Palatinate, talking from his office in that state's capital, Mainz, and the party's general manager Kurt Biedenkopf, who was sitting behind his desk in Bonn's Konrad Adenauer House.

**Transcript**

A transcript was mailed by an anonymous benefactor to the weekly illustrated magazine Stern which published it.

Less mysterious, therefore, is the more controversial, were the year's disclosures of intimate conversations between Bundes Ministerialrat Helmut Meinhof, a leftist Marxist, and his lawyers at Stammheim Prison or the planting of listening devices in the home of Klaus Thewissen, an atomic physicist suspected of having terrorist contacts.

Besides the more obvious questions of legality and constitutional rights being violated, it is Traube and Stammheim's case raised doubts concerning the government's ability to control the various intelligence and security services.

Those doubts have hardly been allayed by the most recent disclosures of electronic surveillance on the part of the Defense Ministry's MAD. For it was until a couple of weeks ago that Leber, the responsible minister, was even informed of the spying scope of the MAD's eavesdropping activities.

Among the agency's various targets were not only journalists, left-wing Marxist political groups in Frankfurt and a group of Luftwaffe jet pilots studying Luftfahrt in England and beyond, but Leber's own secretary, Edda Gaud, who, for a brief period in 1974, was under surveillance as a suspected spy.

Yet the same military security agency apparently knew nothing about the alleged husband-and-wife espionage team—Lothar and Renate Thewissen, accused of spying NATO documents while in East Germany.

Could that have been because MAD's top officers were too busy bugging and counter-spying each other?

Among the more titillating allegations to have surfaced during the last week, and certain to intrigue the investigating committee, chief, Brig. Gen. Albert Seiber, planned a job on his deputy navy captain, Eberhard Koch, and vice versa. Seiber is a Social Democrat, Koch member of the CDU.

Just where Strauss's tapped phone call is likely to fit into this cloak-and-dagger puzzle, anyone's guess.

At any rate, the probe ought to be intriguing, if not flummoxing.

Whether it will accomplish much seems doubtful, but there is hope. The government party hopes to push a bill for more stringent control over the security services through parliament next month.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request only their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those who signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## Definition of Terror Is Broad

## Rhodesian Blacks Tried Harshly

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 13 (NYT).—When the chief justice announced the sentence, 15 years at hard labor, Elias Nyamadzwayo looked blankly at the bench. Only as he left the cramped courtroom, barefoot and handcuffed to a black policeman, did the 48-year-old farm laborer offer any reaction. "I think it is too hard," he said.

His offense was failure to report three visits by black guerrillas to the laborers' compound on a farm near Meiseter, in the war-torn Eastern Highlands. On a fourth visit, the guerrillas, without informing Mr. Nyamadzwayo, killed the white farmer's infant daughter with a bayonet.

Through an interpreter, he had asked that the guilty verdict by a magistrate's court be set aside, saying, "The reason why I did not report was that the terrorists threatened to kill me if I reported."

Almost every day newspapers carry reports that alleged informers have been killed by the guerrillas, but the compulsion argument carries little weight with the courts. A few days before Mr. Nyamadzwayo's appeal, another court imposed a 10-year sentence on a gardener who had failed to tell the police that he saw guerrillas shoot down a white farmer's wife and her daughter.

More Than Geographic  
Critics of the High Court, which is in the same building as Parliament and only a block from the closely guarded office of Prime Minister Ian Smith, say that the proximity is more than geographic. "I don't think there is really any clear distinction between the judiciary and the executive," a prominent attorney commented.

John Deary, chairman of the Commission on Justice and Peace, a Roman Catholic body that has long been at loggerheads with the government over the conduct of the war, commented: "The govern-

ment keeps stressing that it's defending Western civilization against Communist barbarism," he said. "But its system of justice makes a mockery of that claim."

A principal target of the critic is Chief Justice Hector Macdonald, a decorated veteran of World War II. His harsh attitude toward war offenders, including many of the blacks—estimated to number 120—who have been executed in the last 18 months, has been widely remarked.

Law and Order Act  
The liberals' main concern is not with the judges but with the statute involved in most of the prosecutions, the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. An omnibus measure that has been amended more than a dozen times since it became law in 1960, it defines a plethora of politically related offenses, many drafted so broadly as to leave the courts almost no discretion.

Two key sections provide the death penalty for terrorism or sabotage, defined to include any act that encourages or furthers insurrection, whether committed in Rhodesia or in neighboring territories. Offenses include possession of weapons of war, recruiting for the guerrillas, assisting them or failing to report their presence.

Even in cases where no one has been killed, the ultimate penalty is frequently exacted. In a recent case, a 37-year-old activist was sent to the gallows for asking at a political gathering whether anyone wished to volunteer for guerrilla training. It did not help the man that his party leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, is one of three blacks working out a constitutional settlement with Prime Minister Smith.

The procedures of hanging are a strong issue among civil libertarians. They take place at Salisbury Prison, usually on Tuesday mornings and sometimes four or five in succession. Hanging often follows within days of a ruling on an appeal and without notification to relatives. In a grim

incident, wives of men convicted in a bombing arrived at the prison to visit their husbands and were told that they had been hanged earlier in the day.

In capital cases, counsel is mandatory, but in trials such as the Nyamadzwayo case, where the prosecution seeks a lesser penalty, the accused can receive a long term without benefit of legal representation.

When the government has no substantive case, it can resort to detention without trial. Many prominent nationalists, including the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who is also involved in the current settlement negotiations, spent almost a decade in detention camps until Mr. Smith released them to take part in talks in 1974. Some of the camps have been closed, but there are estimates that as many as 800 blacks remain incarcerated behind barbed wire.

Among nationalists it is assumed that a review of war-related sentences and the release of detainees will rank high on the priorities of the first black government. In the British-U.S. settlement plan rejected by Mr. Smith, provision was made for the replacement of Mr. Macdonald as chief justice.



**Beware of the Toad**—Motorists in the Karlsruhe region of West Germany are confronted with this unusual traffic sign. During their mating season in the summer, thousands of toads cross the roads. But now volunteers are erecting low fences to bar the toads. Later, the toads will be carried across the roads.

## Cost of Hunt Estimated in Millions

## Canada to Bill Russia for Satellite Crash

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 13 (UPI).—Canada plans to ask the Soviet Union to pay the high cost of recovering the wreckage of a nuclear-powered spy satellite that fell on its Northwest Territories last month, diplomatic sources said today.

The action threatens to further strain relations between the two countries. Canada Thursday expelled 13 Russians it said were involved in a spy ring.

In a note to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, disclosed today, Canadian Ambassador to the UN William Tien said his country had been in contact with Moscow, as called for by a 1968 UN agreement on the rescue and return of astronauts and the return of objects fallen from outer space.

Diplomatic sources said that Canada was discussing how to obtain Soviet reimbursement of the expense—possibly millions of dollars—of recovering the debris from the eastern end of Great Slave Lake and along the Thelon River.

The 1968 space agreement provides that "expenses incurred in fulfilling obligations to recover and return a space object or its components parts . . . shall be borne by the launching authority."

Mr. Barton indicated that the bill would be high. "In light of the risks of hazards

to persons and property in Canada," his note said, "the Canadian authorities have carried out a comprehensive air and ground search for these parts and the search for additional parts is continuing."

Canada is expected to take its case to the scientific and technical subcommittee of the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which began a three-week session today.

The spacecraft was Cosmos-954, launched from the Soviet rocket base at Tyuratam on Sept. 15 as a radar-scanning satellite to track ocean surface vessels. It carried a nuclear reactor with an estimated

100 pounds of uranium-235 to provide electricity.

The satellite was estimated to weigh about three tons, but much of its bulk should have burned up in its plunge through the atmosphere.

Cosmos-954 plunged to its fiery end on Jan. 24 in Canada's Northwest Territories.

Mr. Barton's list of recovered parts included a crushed ring, a semi-circular metal plate and a bit of leaf-ribbed, thin metal at Great Slave Lake near Fort Reliance, and metal struts found near Warden's Grove on the Thelon River. All were radioactive, he said.

## 'Intervening Sequences' Found

## Science Re-Examines Gene Process

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).

Recent discoveries concerning the structure of genes are forcing scientists to rethink their view of how hereditary information is processed in higher animals, presumably including human.

The passage of genetic information from one generation of cells to the next is fundamental to all life. The new discoveries—made in recent months in this country and Europe—disclose an unexpected and hitherto unknown order of complexity in this vital process.

It appears that the genes of animals are not always continuous pieces of the master chemical DNA, as has been thought, but are sometimes broken in pieces separated by what are now called "intervening sequences." These sequences, the functions of which are unknown, are also DNA, but they are not part of the gene.

The discovery of these intervening sequences means that the hereditary message can be translated into the production of substances vital to the cell.

Although this picture of broken genes has been found now in cells of mice, rabbits, chickens and some simpler creatures such as sea urchins and fruit flies as well as in viruses, it evidently does not occur in bacteria and was unsuspected in more than 30 years of study of the genetic code.

"This evidence is accumulating so quickly that it is becoming clear that discontinuity in genetic representation is a major and important characteristic of higher organisms," Dr. Philip Leder said at a recent seminar for scientists at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

What may have been the first such discovery in a mammalian gene was made by Dr. Leder's group at the National Institute of

Child Health and Human Development, a unit of the NIH.

Studies carried out simultaneously in Amsterdam by Drs. R.A. Favell and A.J. Jeffries showed comparable gaps in rabbit hemoglobin genes.

The discoveries of interruptions in genes were made possible, Dr. Leder said, by use of recombinant DNA technology to isolate and produce large quantities of single genes from the huge mass of perhaps 10 million genes found in a normal animal.

DNA, short for deoxyribonucleic acid, is the master chemical of heredity that these genes pass on from one generation of cells to the next. They are coded in subunits of the famous double helix, a sort of twisted ladder, of the DNA molecule.

Other chemicals within the cell translate and transcribe the message of DNA to make the enzymes and myriad of other products on which life is based.

The conventional view has been that the message of the DNA is translated and acted upon in the cell nucleus item by item in continuous sequence, more or less in the fashion of a magnetic tape's code being translated into music by electronic equipment. Indeed, this is the way the message of heredity seems to be passed on in simple organisms such as bacteria.

The discovery of discontinuities in virus genetic information was reported by several groups last June at a scientific symposium at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Long Island, N.Y.

At the same meeting, Dr. Leder's group gave a preliminary report of discontinuities in mammalian genes, two different genes in mouse cells that code for subunits of the red blood substance hemoglobin.

Their first result was surprising, Dr. Leder recalls, and might have resulted from some extraneous factor in the experiments. For that reason two of his colleagues, Shirley Tilghman and David Tienster, did exhaustive further experiments to prove that the two mouse genes for beta globin, the hemoglobin substance, actually contained large gaps filled with what are now called intervening sequences.

A key item of proof was a series of microscope pictures showing the actual gaps as loops of DNA that bulged out from the rest of the strand because they did not have matching strands of a complementary substance called RNA (ribonucleic acid).

The scientists call them "Kilroy loops" after the graffiti cartoons of World War II signifying "Kilroy was here."

A report of the studies is to be published in the February issue of the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences by Drs. Tilghman, Tienster, Leder, J.G. Seidman, Mattija Peterlin, Margary Sullivan and Jacob Maltz. Meanwhile, a team in Europe, led by Dr. Pierre Chambon of Strasbourg, has extended the findings to a gene involved in chickens' production of egg white. A comparable finding has also been made by scientists at the J.D. Searle Research Laboratories in England.

## Vance Lists Concessions

## West Cites Progress in Talks On Namibia Despite Breakoff

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 13 (Reuters).—The five Western Security Council members, meeting inside the withdrawal of South African Foreign Minister R.P. Botha, insisted today that progress had been made in talks here on South-West Africa (Namibia).

Mr. Botha broke off discussions yesterday with officials of the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany, U.S. Ambassador Donald McHenry, spokesman for the Western team, said that Mr. Botha told them he had reached the limit of his instructions in the talks on independence for the mineral-rich territory from South Africa.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said, "I would say, on the whole, I think we have made some progress."

Useful Talks  
Mr. Vance said that the talks, which began Thursday, had been useful but that there were difficult issues to be resolved.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen said the differences between South Africa and the South-West African People's Organization were not insurmountable.

Mr. Vance said that both sides had made concessions and demonstrated a willingness to move "in the fashion necessary if there is going to be compromise."

South Africa rules Namibia under a League of Nations mandate revoked 12 years ago by the United Nations. Talks aimed at bringing independence to the territory by the end of this year after internationally supervised elections started last April.

Disagreement  
Mr. McHenry said that South Africa and SWAPO disagreed over the strength and deployment of the South African force in Namibia and over the proposed UN military presence there.

South Africa did not move from its position that it must retain about 8,000 troops in eight or nine bases, although SWAPO shifted its position by no longer insisting on total South African withdrawal, he said.

There also was agreement with SWAPO on allowing UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim to decide the size of the UN truce force, Mr. McHenry said.

Differences about the relationship of the UN special representative and the South African administrator-general seemed narrower, but the release of prisoners was a difficult issue, Mr. McHenry reported.

He said that there also were

## Squatters' City Given Reprieve in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—The Danish parliament has granted a new lease of life to Copenhagen's squatter city, Christiansia. The reprieve could be for as long as three years.

The parliament overturned a Supreme Court ruling that the estimated 800 hippies and squatters living in Christiansia be cleared out as quickly as possible. The squatters moved in six years ago and set up homes in former army barracks left idle in the center of Copenhagen. They were given widespread support by Danes who saw the existence of Christiansia as a social experiment.

## Profits Return With Owner

## Cement Plant Came Unglued When Lisbon Leftists Ran It

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LISBON, Feb. 13 (WP).—When the workers' commission seized the Lusitania cement plant in 1975, the commission leader, Manuel da Cruz Pires, told the departing owner:

"If you come back, I will kill you."

Today, the owner, Manuel Abecassis, is again running his family business and turning its losses into profits. Mr. Da Cruz Pires still is leader of the workers' commission. But at regular meetings with management, Mr. Da Cruz Pires sits quietly across the table.

The fate of Lusitania, one of Portugal's largest makers of asbestos fiber cement, used in building, illustrates the new mood in Portugal.

In the months following the coup of April, 1974, the left was riding high. At Lusitania, it included about a score of militants in a work force of 700, ranging from the Communist leftward. Mr. Da Cruz Pires, a molder, describes himself as "revolutionary left," meaning where beyond the Communists.

After taking the plant, he and his fellow commissioners created more commissions. There was one for production, another for maintenance, another for the disabled and another for "political and cultural dynamism." It was lively stuff.

## Package Set Off In Sydney After Bomb Killed Two

SYDNEY, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—An army bomb disposal squad today blew up a suspected package a mile from the Hilton Hotel, where a bomb explosion earlier killed two persons and injured nine.

The second explosion sent shoppers and office workers fleeing, fearful that bombers had struck again at the Commonwealth regional summit conference of 12 Asian and Pacific leaders in the hotel.

But police announced several hours later that the army experts had deliberately blown up a package perched on a street garbage can. It proved to contain only computer punchcards and readout sheets dumped by a nearby business office.

First reports by police said that the package contained a suspected bomb and that the army had detonated it by remote control.

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	1977	1976	+ %
Total assets	19.652	17.375	+ 13,1
Liquid assets	5.210	4.274	+ 21,9
Loans to customers	11.969	10.733	+ 11,5
Liabilities	8.190	6.833	+ 19,9
Bonds in circulation	7.994	7.321	+ 9,2
Capital and reserves	342	309	+ 10,7
Building society	826	568	+ 45,4

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## 66,500 Resettled From Indochina

GENEVA, Feb. 13 (UPI).—About 66,500 refugees from Indochina have been resettled since April, 1975, mainly in the United States and France, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) has announced.

Among them were about 15,000 "boat people" from Vietnam, a spokesman for ICEM said. The United States resettled 34,000 refugees while France granted visas to 30,000 others, the spokesman said.



## OECD Warns of New Dollar Woes

By Jack Aboul

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—International monetary experts have warned again of the possibility of continued pressure on the dollar unless countries with balance-of-payments surpluses take new stimulative measures.

The new warning was contained in a paper prepared by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and submitted to the finance ministers of the world's five leading industrial nations, who met near Paris yesterday, informed sources said today.

The experts state that while recent exchange rate changes could help reduce the large U.S. current account payments deficit, past experience has shown that such effect is rather slow.

The OECD monetary officials concede that real exchange rate changes are an essential tool of adjustment, but warn that they will be successful only if accompanied by action to boost demand in countries with stronger economies.

While a reduction of the U.S. deficit in the short run largely depends on narrowing the growth differentials between the United States and other major trading partners, the United States can do more in the longer run by applying adequate and timely energy policies, the paper states.

The OECD paper insists on the need for "coordinated" stimulative action by the stronger economies as a means of progressively achieving the organization's non-inflationary medium-term strategy which called for an annual growth rate of 5 per cent this year.

It makes only slight adjustments in the current account payments forecasts for its member countries made last December, the sources said, but declined to elaborate.

These adjustments reflect the new terms of trade and competitiveness following exchange rate movements, the fact that members of the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries decided to freeze prices through 1978, and a new appraisal of international economic prospects.

In December the OECD predicted this year's current account deficit as \$22.5 billion for the area as a whole, down from some \$32 billion in 1977.

The U.S. deficit was estimated at \$12.5 billion (\$17.5 billion in 1977), that of Canada at \$3.75 billion (\$4.25), and that of France at \$2 billion (\$3 billion).

Surplus countries included Japan with \$10 billion (unchanged from 1977), West Germany \$3 billion (\$2.25), Britain \$3.5 billion (\$790 million), Switzerland \$3 billion (\$425), and Italy \$1.75 billion (\$1 billion in 1977).

This year's OFCE surplus was set at \$35 billion, down from an estimated \$40 billion in 1977.

U.S. sources later said that the OECD assessment was "very close" to that of the Carter administration, which feels that other strong nations must do more to help sustain economic recovery.

The same subject is expected to be raised again by U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal in his talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today.

Mr. Blumenthal's departure from Paris was delayed by bad weather conditions.

The OECD paper will be discussed and closely analyzed at a meeting of monetary officials of the organization's member countries later this week. The meeting of the so-called working party three on the promotion of better international payments equilibrium will be chaired by Michio Matsuoka, Japanese deputy-minister for international financial affairs.

Although many experts have forecast further weakness of the French franc ahead of next month's general election, the dollar declined to 4.8587 French francs from 4.8853 Friday.

Dealers said the franc benefited from the general weakness of the dollar and speculation about the possibility of a further tightening of exchange controls. Dealers added that purchases from the Middle East helped the currency.

Sterling moved more or less in line with other continental currencies, rising to \$1.9404 from \$1.9353.

While the dollar also declined against the Benelux currencies and the lira, it rose about 5.5 per cent against the Norwegian kroner to \$4.422 from \$4.14 Friday before the devaluation announcement.

The dollar also advanced to 4.6708 Swedish kroner from 4.5770 and to 5.7335 Danish kroner from 5.7255.

The official exchange market in Helsinki remained closed today amid reports that Finnish officials were planning a devaluation of the Finnish mark through a downward adjustment of the central bank's voluntary buying and selling rates.

## British Retail Sales Drop 1% in Month

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—Britain's provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in January is 106 (1971 equals 100), down about 1 per cent from a final December figure of 107 but up 1.5 per cent from 104.5 in January, 1977, the Department of Trade said today.

While the January figure was below December's level, it was still higher than the rest of 1977, the Department of Trade said.

During the three months ended January, British retail sales volume was 1.5 per cent above the level of the prior three months, it added.

## Honeywell-Bull Net Up

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—CH Honeywell Bull, the French-U.S. computer firm, has announced consolidated net income of 144 million francs, up from 87.4 million in 1976. Consolidated turnover was up 21 per cent to 3,788 billion francs from 3,141 billion in 1976.

## Impact on Markets Unclear

## U.S. Credit Demand Seen Booming

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The increase in total demand for credit in the United States, which ballooned well over \$300 billion last year, is going to expand even more this year, according to the two most widely circulated studies of the sources and uses of money and capital.

Bankers Trust Co., which released its report last week, projected an increase of \$335.5 billion in funds to be raised in 1978, up slightly from the \$329.6 billion increase in funds raised in 1977.

Salomon Brothers forecast a \$348.1-billion increase in net demand for credit this year, up from a \$323.1-billion rise last year. This year's increase, which would be five times larger than the annual expansion in borrowing a decade ago, would push total debt outstanding slightly above \$2.3 trillion by Jan. 1, 1978.

The growth in demand for credit over the past three years, as the economy recovered from the deepest recession since World War II, has been pronounced. According to Salomon's data, the demand increased \$180 billion in 1975, \$250 billion in 1976 and \$253 billion last year.

Bankers Trust's figures are much the same: \$200 billion in 1975, \$263 billion in 1976 and \$330 billion last year.

While the two reports are roughly similar in their projections, the economists who produced them differ in their assessments of the impact on the credit markets this year.

As he released the Bankers Trust report last week, Donald Woolley, the bank's chief economist, asserted that, given the more moderate economic growth in sight, the financial markets should not experience serious strains during 1978. The Bankers Trust report was done by Mr. Woolley and Beverly Lowen, senior economist.

The Salomon report, written by Henry Kaufman and James McKee, asserted that this year the credit markets would "face their most difficult challenge" since the current recovery began. Mr. Kaufman, testifying last Monday before the House Budget Committee, said he was "very apprehensive" about the course that the financial markets will take this year.

Both Bankers Trust and Salomon projected higher short-term rates, but the former forecast less of a rise. According to Mr. Woolley, short-term rates this year will move up from 75 to 100 basis points, while Salomon said they could be expected to climb from 125 to 175 basis points.

The two reports were not far apart on long-term rates. Bond yields, Mr. Woolley said, could rise from 30 to 40 basis points, and Salomon asserted that high-grade utility bond yields could reach or even exceed 9 per cent. With triple-A rated utility bond yields currently at about 8.50 per cent, the two projections are in agreement.

The composition of the demands for credit this year will change from 1977, Bankers Trust and Salomon agreed, though the projections sometimes differed on what changes are expected. Salomon, for example, projected higher consumer borrowing, while Bankers forecast a decline.

The big increase, both projected, will be in borrowing by the Treasury and federal agencies. Salomon predicted that Treasury debt would expand \$54.3 billion this year and that agency debt would rise \$30 billion. Bankers Trust said Treasury debt would increase \$55 billion and agency debt would go up \$123 billion, a much smaller figure, chiefly because Salomon's debt totals include mortgage pool securities sold by the government National Mortgage Association and others, while the Bankers Trust totals do not.

## Including Boost in Imports

## EEC Demands Japan Trade Concessions

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The European Common Market demanded today that Japan import Airbus and increase purchases of processed farm products to correct bilateral trade imbalances, government sources reported.

The sources said the demand was made at the opening-day session of technical-level talks between the European Economic Community and Japan. The four-day negotiations at the Foreign

Ministry will center on ways to reduce Japan's trade surplus with the Common Market, estimated at \$5 billion last year.

The Common Market is represented by Benedict Meynell, the market's chief of the directorate for North America, New Zealand, Australia and Japan. The Japanese delegation includes Michio Mizoguchi, deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry's economic affairs bureau.

The sources said Mr. Meynell expressed hope in his opening statement that the question of trade imbalance would be settled before a summit meeting of the nine-nation community scheduled for April 7. He sought a frank exchange of views between both sides.

They said Mr. Meynell stressed the need for closer ties between Japan and Western Europe for the growth of world trade and said Japan's trade surplus has reached an intolerable level.

Mr. Mizoguchi replied that it would be impossible for Japan to take steps additional to concessions it made to the United States last month, the sources said.

Japan and the United States reached a truce in their trade dispute, with Japan making several concessions, including expansion of import quotas for beef and farm products. Japan also offered to lower import tariffs on industrial products and pledged efforts to attain a 7-per-cent growth for fiscal 1978, beginning April 1, to stimulate its imports.

U.S. statistics showed that Japan's trade surplus with the United States amounted to about \$8.1 billion last year.

The sources said Mr. Mizoguchi told the meeting that these steps are a "global package" voluntarily taken by Japan. He also said it would be appropriate for both sides to discuss individual cases in the Tokyo Round of the multi-national trade talks under way in Geneva, they said.

## British Warning

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—British Trade Secretary Edmund Dell said yesterday that limitations on imports from Japan might have to be imposed if the

Japanese fail to meet their own target for cutting the country's trade surplus.

The secretary, who was being interviewed on a television program, was speaking in a multi-lateral context, although he mentioned measures that Britain might have to take should the Japanese problem persist, a Trade Department press officer explained.

Mr. Dell did not link a decision to impose British controls on imports from Japan to a reduction in Japan's overall trade surplus by a specific amount and by a specific date, but he did say it was a matter of seeing what happens in "quite a short period of time."

The danger of protectionist action is much greater than the Japanese perhaps realize, Mr. Dell said. Governments will be forced into taking specific action against Japanese products if Japan does not reduce its large trade surplus, he remarked.

Among the activities, Savin Business Machines jumped 1 1/2 to 18 7/8 but the company said it knew of no reason for the recent activity in its stock. The issue came under pressure last year as investors raised questions about the company's future distribution agreement with its supplier.

Transportation stocks were lower, reflecting investor concern about the impact of the coal strike on earnings of the coal carrying railroads. Burlington

## Japanese Said to Be Spying On U.S. Semiconductor Firms

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—Japanese industrial spies are engaged in an effort to gather information on U.S. semiconductor technology as Japan pushes to dominate the world's computer and electronic markets, according to Fortune magazine.

The effort is centered in an area on the southwestern edge of San Francisco Bay that has become known as silicon valley because of the large number of semiconductor manufacturers situated there. The Japanese presence has caused a wave of bitterness and unease among electronics executives in the normally friendly valley.

Fortune reports that most of the Japanese agents work out of "liaison" offices set up by such companies as Fujitsu and Hitachi, two of Japan's leading semiconductor and computer manufacturers.

While much of their information gathering is quite legal, some activities of the liaison offices engage U.S. executives. Among them are cultivation of secret personal contacts within local companies and generous fees paid to informants.

The manufacturers are now fighting back by urging U.S. computer manufacturers not to buy chips from Japan. They are also gathering evidence to support anti-dumping suits. Beyond that, the California companies are getting tougher in their routine dealings with the Japanese.

## State of Currency Mart Depresses N.Y. Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (EHT).—Stock prices continued to soften today as concern about the international monetary situation and the stalemate coal miners' contract talks kept traders on the defensive.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 156 points to 774.3. Declines outraced advances by about 765 to about 585.

Volume totaled 16.81 million shares, compared with 19.48 million Friday.

Also bothering the market, analysts said, is the absence of any reassuring word from Paris, where finance ministers of the five major industrial nations held secret talks yesterday, apparently to discuss the unsettled state of the currency markets and other world economic problems.

But trading was somewhat restrained, with many banks and other big institutions closed for the Lincoln's Birthday holiday.

The other negative weighing on the market was the national coal strike, moving into its 71st day. This follows rejection by the bargaining council of the United Mine Workers of a contract proposal by the union's leadership.

Meanwhile, the White House said President Carter has no plans to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act which would require miners to return to work for a 90-day cooling-off period.

Offsetting the bad news somewhat, analysts said, was a larger than expected drop in the weekly money supply. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York late Friday said basic money supply declined \$1.7 billion in the week ended Feb. 1, and the broader aggregate was down \$1.2 billion.

Restless, traded on the American Stock Exchange, was the outstanding performer, rising 7 3/4 to 19 3/4. The company has received a tender offer from Bundy Corp. at \$20 a share.

Taco Bell, rising more than 8 points last week, rose 1/2 to 33 3/4 bid in over-the-counter trading. PepsiCo, down 3/4 at 15 1/4, plans to acquire Taco Bell through an exchange of stock.

Among the actives, Savin Business Machines jumped 1 1/2 to 18 7/8 but the company said it knew of no reason for the recent activity in its stock. The issue came under pressure last year as investors raised questions about the company's future distribution agreement with its supplier.

Transportation stocks were lower, reflecting investor concern about the impact of the coal strike on earnings of the coal carrying railroads. Burlington

Northern fell 1 3/8 to 37 1/2. Southern Railway 1 1/8 to 49. Norfolk & Western 7 8 to 26 7/8 and Union Pacific 7 8 to 42 7/8.

Among other actives, Italc fell 7 7/8 to 24 1/8. Last week, the company said it knew of no reason for the activity in its stock. Congoleum, posting sharply higher earnings, rose 1 to 31 3/4.

## Steel Imports Hit a Record

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Steel imports totaled a record 19,307,000 tons last year, or 17.8 per cent of the domestic steel supply, the American Iron and Steel Institute said today.

The previous steel import record was set in 1971, when the United States bought 18.3 million tons of foreign steel, the trade association said.

The AISI said December imports totaled 2,008 million tons, the largest one-month total of the year. Imports in December accounted for 23.3 per cent of the month's total U.S. supply, it said.

It said that in 1977, Japan was the largest supplier of steel imports with 7.62 million tons, followed by Common Market countries, 8,833 million tons, or more than twice the amount of EEC steel imported in 1976.

Edgar Speer, chairman of U.S. Steel Corp. and also chairman of AISI, said that the recent magnitude of steel imports in the last half of the year was "intolerable."

"They jeopardize our domestic steel industry and with it the American economy," he said.

## Lawyer Denies Lance Group Got Shares of Bank

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Eugene Metzger, a Washington lawyer and stockholder in Financial General Bankshares Inc., said yesterday that he had recently purchased between 15 and 30 per cent of the stock in the bank holding company on behalf of a group of unidentified individual investors.

While Mr. Metzger declined to name the individuals for whom he acted, he denied that former Budget Director Bert Lance was among them.

The Washington Post reported Sunday (EHT, Feb. 12) that Mr. Lance was representing a group of investors, believed to be from the Middle East, who are seeking to buy control of Financial General, which controls banks in Virginia, Maryland, New York, Tennessee and the District of Columbia.

However, Mr. Metzger said that "the only stock purchases I know of are those which I made on behalf of my clients."

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NEW ISSUE

NOVEMBER 1975



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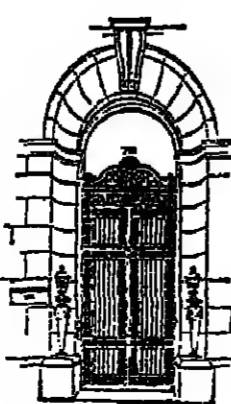
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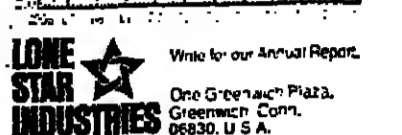
and utilize our know-how and contacts throughout the area. Offices to serve you in Riyadh, Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), Abu Dhabi, Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Jordan, Syria, Qatar, Pakistan.

We offer: Technical and legal help • Partners for joint ventures • Sponsors • Agents and distributors • Financing of projects. For additional information, write to:

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Abacus Chambers, St. Peter Port, Guernsey,  
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Also in London, Paris, Geneva, Zurich, Frankfurt, Amsterdam.

Our revenues have tripled in the last 10 years. Both revenues and earnings hit an all-time high in 1976 and again in 1977.

LONG STAPLES: 10

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[Continued on next page.]



**Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 13**

- 12 Month - Stock					C/Gr					- 12 Month - Stock					C/Gr				
High	Low	Div	Yld	Cost	High	Low	Div	Yld	Cost	High	Low	Div	Yld	Cost	High	Low	Div	Yld	Cost
9%	5%	AE	10%	1.9	17	5%	4%	9%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%
12%	7%	ASAP	25	4.4	22	8%	7%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%
12%	7%	ASAP	25	4.4	22	8%	7%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%
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12%	7%	ASAP	25	4.4	22	8%	7%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%
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12%	7%	ASAP	25	4.4	22	8%	7%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%
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12%	7%	ASAP	25	4.4	22	8%	7%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%
12%	7%	ASAP	25	4.4	22	8%	7%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%
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12%	7%	ASAP	25	4.4	22	8%	7%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%
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12%	7%	ASAP	25	4.4	22	8%	7%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%
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12%	7%	ASAP	25	4.4	22	8%	7%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%
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12%	7%	ASAP	25	4.4	22	8%	7%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%
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12%	7%	ASAP	25	4.4	22	8%	7%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	8%	10%</					

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## NEW ISSUE

February 10, 1978

**\$45,000,000**

**Industrias Peñoles, s. A. de C.V.**  
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12 Month - 3MPC				5yr				10yr				15yr				20yr			
H	Low	Div	Yld	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
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30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45											

(Continued on next page.)

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		Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Ber
1	M.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	M.	7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	M.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	M.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Y.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8

## Tokyo Exchange

1 Prices in yen	
February 13, 1978	
Asahi Glass	317
Canon	444
Dai Nip. Print.	426
Fuji Photo	279
Hitachi	557
Honda Motor	215
C. Itoh	585
Japan Air Lines	2,768
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,640
Kao Soap	812
Kirin Brewery	415
Komatsu	327
Kubota	279
Matsui Ind.	621
Matsui E. Wks.	
Mitsubishi Hyv Ind.	
Mitsui Co.	
Mitsubishi	
Nippon Elec.	
harp	
Shiseido	
Sony Corp.	
Sumitomo Bank	
Taiyo Marine	
Takeda	
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Toray	
Toshiba	



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Marocco (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Nepal (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
New Zealand (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Nicaragua (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Pakistan (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Panama (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Paraguay (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Peru (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Portugal (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Romania (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Russia (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Saudi Arabia (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Singapore (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
South Africa (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sri Lanka (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Switzerland . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Thailand (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Taiwan (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Tanzania (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Turkey (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.A.R. (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.A. (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ukraine (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Uzbekistan (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Vietnam (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Yemen (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00
Zaire (air) . . .	228.00	114.00	63.00





## Judge Denies Move Is 'Window Dressing'

## Nonwhite Is Named to S. Africa Tennis Squad

By John F. Burns  
 HANNSBURG, Feb. 13 (UPI)—South Africa, facing and for its expulsion from national tennis, yesterday named an 18-year-old player of color, Peter Lamb, to the Davis Cup team that will play United States in Nashville, Tenn., next month. It was the first time a nonwhite has been named to the national team.

Lamb is one of two juniors who will join the regular South African squad in preparation for the match, which is the North American Zone final of the Davis Cup. However, neither Lamb nor the other junior, Robbie Venter, who is white, is expected to be selected for the four-man unit that will actually play the American squad.

Justice Eben Franklin, president of the South African Tennis Union, said yesterday that the two juniors had been added to

the regular squad to give them experience in top-level international competition. However, Franklin, who is a judge of the Transvaal Supreme Court, denied that Lamb had been added to the squad in an attempt to stave off demands for South Africa's ouster from Davis Cup competition.

Lamb, a student at Vanderbilt University, where the match will be played March 17 through 19, said he felt "really good" about

his selection. While conceding that the action might be viewed as tokenism, he said he would not let this prevent him from representing his country. A U.S. civil-rights group, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said it would go through with its planned protest demonstration at Vanderbilt on March 18.

"This is really not window dressing," Judge Franklin said of the appointment. "For the past few years one of my greatest ambitions has been to have a black or colored player represent this country in the Davis Cup." Franklin said that Lamb had earned his nomination by his performance in recent junior competition, including a tournament last month in Costa Rica, where Lamb and Derrick Segal, representing South Africa, were the losing doubles finalists.

"We've been cultivating this boy for the past two years," Franklin said, noting that Lamb was nominated as South Africa's entry in the junior draw at Wimbledon in 1976. In the Davis Cup preparations, he will join Byron Bertram, Bob Hewitt, Bernie Milton, Ray Moore and Frew McMillan, South Africa's seasoned players.

**Fact-Finding Tour**  
 Lamb's nomination was announced as a delegation from the International Tennis Federation began a 10-day fact-finding tour of South Africa. The delegation, headed by Philippe Chatrier of France, the ITF president, will prepare a report on racial conditions in the sport for presentation at the ITF's annual meeting in Stockholm in July.

"The mission was arranged after the storm that blew up at last year's ITF meeting over South Africa's participation in Davis Cup competition. More than half the nations present at that session in Hamburg voted to oust the South Africans in all future Davis Cup events," said Janssens, secretary of the South African Tennis Union, said in Johannesburg.

Lamb has been representing South Africa in international tennis competition since 1976. He made it to the finals of the Coffee Bowl tournament for juniors in Costa Rica.

"I am certain that my participation on the South African team will create quite a lot of talk, but I am accustomed to that," Lamb said.

"Just being on this squad is quite an honor. As far as the politics involved, my own idea is to leave politics to the politicians and sports to the sportsmen."

Venter is currently playing in American tournaments and has done well in the Orange and Sunshine Bowl competitions.

Janssens said the two juniors "are ideally placed to join the Davis Cup team and to give it valuable support."

"It is accepted practice in American and European Davis Cup circles to include a few juniors with the teams for their final preparations before the big matches," he said.

## Austin Almost Bogeys Away 5-Shot Lead Before Winning

MIAMI, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Debbie Austin squandered a 5-shot lead with six holes to go yesterday, carding a triple bogey 8 on the 16th hole, but held on to win the \$78,500 first prize in the American Cancer Society Golf Classic.

Austin shot an even-par 73 for a 54-hole total of 212, one shot better than Japanese novice Naoko Yoshikawa and Beth Solomon.

Yoshikawa came up the 16th fairway tied with Austin and headed for an apparent playoff, but missed her second shot to the right and behind the green, chipped to five feet and missed the putt for a bogey.

She finished with a 3-over-par 74 for the day and 213 for the tournament over the par-72 Kendall Lakes Country Club course.

Austin held a 5-shot lead over Yoshikawa after paring the 12th hole, but on the 15th, a 375-yard par 4, she hit a sand trap and managed only a bogey 5.

On the 16th, she landed her drive in the water to the right of the fairway, dropped and pulled her next shot into the woods under a bush where she had to punch out onto the fairway, winding up with her nearly disastrous 8 on the 455-yard, par-5 hole.

Austin settled down and parred her last three holes to card her sixth Ladies Professional Golfers Association victory.

Tied at 2-under-par 214, two shots behind Austin, were Sandra Palmer with a 1-under-par 71 yesterday, Judy Rankin with a 78 and South African Sally Little with a 70. Solomon shot a 2-under-par 70 for the round yesterday.

Rogers, Oosterhuis Duel  
 PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 13 (UPI)—Bill Rogers, playing the best golf of his four-year pro career, shot a 5-under-par 67 yesterday and he needed it for a two-stroke lead over red-hot Peter Oosterhuis after four rounds of the 90-hole, \$225,000 Bob Hope Desert Classic.

Rogers and Oosterhuis, the tall Briton looking for his first American victory since joining the PGA tour five years ago, played away from the big crowds and it probably proved a blessing in disguise.

Oosterhuis carded a 6-under-par 66 at Indian Wells while Rogers played at Eldorado in the four-course Hope format.

With 18 holes left to play in

Men Who Run (and Ruin) U.S. Pro Sports  
Bay Area Disaster

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT)—This is the classic paradox in sports: Men with the imagination, enterprise, expertise and the drive to get rich selling beer or insurance or pharmaceuticals and men with the foresight to inherit wealth check these qualities at the door when they enter baseball.

Executives accustomed to confronting problems and making major decisions in their daily lives make a career of vacillation when they sit around a table as owners of baseball clubs. When Ford Frick was commissioner he favored letting the press attend the owners' semiannual business meetings, then and now conducted behind closed doors. "I guarantee," he told newspapermen, "one meeting is all you could take. These guys come in with an agenda prepared in advance. They kick a few topics around until lunchtime and then say, 'Well, that's that. See you at the All-Star game.'"

This gift for not getting things done has seldom been demonstrated more impressively than by the recent collapse of negotiations for the sale and transfer of the Oakland A's.

The intellectual ghosts of the baseball community were recruited to expedite a deal between Charlie Finley, wonder boy of the insurance world, and Marvin Davis, the most successful independent oil driller on earth. Not only did Bowie Kuhn, the commissioner, Chub Feeney, president of the National League, and Lee MacPhail, head of the American League, lend a hand, but Bob Lurie and Bud Hersh, co-owners of the San Francisco Giants, got into the act, along with Mayor Lionel Wilson of Oakland, Mayor George Moscone of San Francisco and Robert Nabas, president of the Oakland Coliseum complex.

Pooping their talents, they produced the disaster of San Francisco Bay.

Baseball has known for a decade that having two franchises in the Bay area was slow suicide. In their first 10 years after quitting New York, the Giants never drew fewer than 1.25 million customers annually in San Francisco. Then Finley moved the A's from Kansas City to Oakland, and in the next 10 years the Giants' attendance reached a million only once, dropping to a low of 519,991.

In the same 10 years, the A's won the championship of their division five times, the pennant and World Series three times, and only twice drew a million fans.

Last Dec. 14, Marvin Davis bought the A's for something around \$12 million, conditional on Finley's getting out of the remaining 10 years on his Coliseum lease so the team could be moved to Denver.

That's when baseball's best minds moved into high gear, and last Thursday, when the prospect of an agreement seemed bright, everything fell apart.

The sale was off. The A's would remain in Oakland, losing games and customers and money for the foreseeable future. The Giants would shuffle on in the drafty loneliness of Candlestick Park. The 24 teams that visited the disaster area might or might not get out with enough money to pay their hotel bills.



Finley



Kuhn



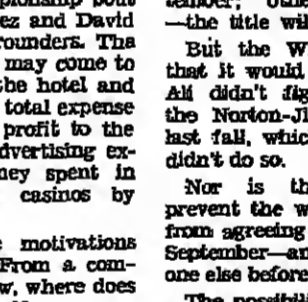
MacPhail



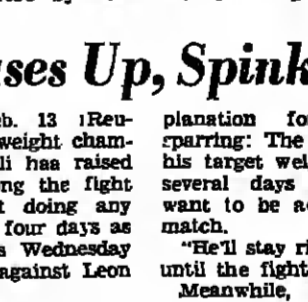
Steinbrenner



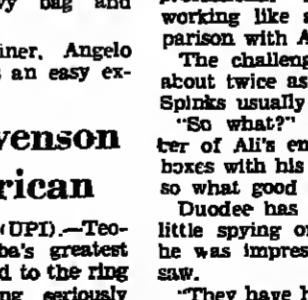
Hersh



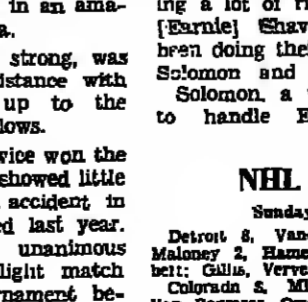
Lurie



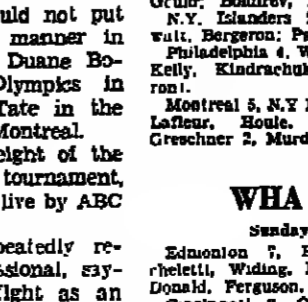
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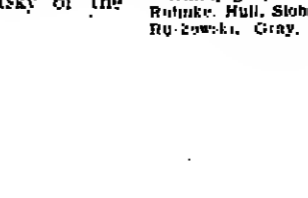
Steinbrenner



Hersh



Steinbrenner



Hersh

By Peters Maas

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT)—It has been said that professional athletes are adults who play children's games. On the other hand, the people who run professional sports seem more and more like children playing at being adults.

Having demonstrated their inability to work within the framework of a democratic society, the owners of various professional ball clubs resort to picking so-called commissioners to preside over their athletic enterprises. Given dictatorial powers, the commissioners have responded with an enthusiasm that Idi Amin might envy.

The three leading commissioners are Pete Rozelle of the National Football League, Bowie Kuhn, baseball's mighty potentate, and Lawrence O'Brien, who oversees the National Basketball Association.

Rozelle is considered the slickest operative of this trio. Early in his reign he committed a grievous error when, with the entire nation in mourning, he directed that the league's teams take to the field on the Sunday following the assassination of President Kennedy. The late president, Rozelle explained, would have wanted it that way. But since then, possibly because of his public-relations background, Rozelle has avoided such embarrassments, keeps the owners happy with ever-fatter television contracts and generally contents himself with the classic use of an iron fist in the old silk glove.

Kuhn, for his part, appears not to care a whit what anybody thinks about him. Not since Nero scheduled the lions versus the Christians has the Western world suffered the erratic pomposity he exhibits almost daily. For all his acting "in the best interests of baseball," Kuhn will be best remembered as the man who did more than anyone else to expand the sales season of thermal underwear by scheduling World Series games at night.

O'Brien, the newest commissioner on the scene, appears bent on proving that he is just as clever as Rozelle and just as pompous as Kuhn. So far he has been a lot more successful in emulating Kuhn.

The most recent evidence of this was the broadcast of the game following the announced postponement of last Tuesday's game at Madison Square Garden between the Knicks and the Portland Trail Blazers.

On Tuesday morning the great blizzard was still pelting us. The game was a near-sellout, with less than 1,000 seats remaining. So, as a service to its fans, the Knicks organization sent word over the airwaves about 9 a.m. that the game was being called off. An hour and a half later O'Brien's office issued a somewhat hysterical bulletin that the Knicks' announcement was "premature," that there was an even chance the contest would take place and that O'Brien would make a "final decision" in the early afternoon.

Die-hard fans in suburban counties and in the outer reaches of New York City itself immediately took to their cross-country skis and, equipped with transistor radios, headed for the closest available mass transit. Then, around 2 p.m., O'Brien's office confirmed that the game was off. The exhausted fans turned homeward, and it is feared that some bodies may not be recovered until the snow melts.

## While Real Challenger Is Kept Waiting

## Another Heavyweight Title Bout With Promoter the Winner

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT)—A heavyweight championship fight will take place in Las Vegas on Wednesday night, and the question that hangs over it is, "Why?"

Muhammad Ali, at the age of 35, will be making his 12th defense of the title he regained in 1974 in a fight with George Foreman. This will be his 58th professional appearance, after he first won the championship, from Sonny Liston in 1964, he defended it successfully nine times before being stripped of it for refusing military service, and he failed in his first challenge with respect to Joe Frazier in 1971, so he was fought with the title at stake a total of 13 times.

Leon Spinks is 24, the 1976 Olympic champion in the 175-pound class, and has had a professional career that encompasses 7 bouts totaling 31 rounds in 13 months.

This disparity in credentials raises the "why" question. It is always possible that an ambitious young fighter will somehow beat a slow and aging champion, and it is natural enough for a champion to choose an opponent he feels sure he can beat; both circumstances have occurred often enough in boxing history. What's unusual here is the existence of a clear-cut challenger with indisputable credentials—Ken Norton—and the willingness of boxing commissions and a television network to sanction this match.

Simple Solution  
 But the answer is as simple as the question: Ali's incomparable pulling power with the public. His presence, regardless of opponent rating and a large ticket sale.

Last week, he began the last stages of training at the Sports Pavilion in the Las Vegas Hilton Hotel, where the fight will be held. Since the fight will be a policy of public relations in December, his workouts don't even include the boxing or sparring or verbal exchanges with the crowd that used to be part of the show; he appears, shadow-boxing a bit, hits the heavy bag, poses for some publicity pictures, spars and disappears.

Yet a \$2 admission fee has been charged and an average of 1,500 tickets a day has been sold. Tickets for the fight itself are scaled to \$200, \$100 and \$50 in a newly constructed, \$7.5-million building that can seat 5,000. A week before the fight, only a few hundred tickets remained unsold.

"People call and say, 'How many can I have for the Ali fight, and how much are they?' says Ron Ames, who represents the Las Vegas Hilton as promoter. "They don't seem to know or care who the other fighter is, or what else is on the card. It's strictly Ali."

Ali's fee is supposed to be \$25 million. Spinks will get about \$300,000. Top Rank Inc., the promotion group headed by Bob

Arum, is responsible for those amounts out of its sale of the rights to television, radio and various worldwide film-radio-television arrangements. It must also pay the other fighters on the card—a World Boxing Council featherweight championship bout between Danny Lopez and David Solis, and four 10-rounders. The gate receipts, which may come to \$500,000 net, go to the hotel and just about cover the total expense of production. The profit to the hotel comes from advertising expense and the money spent in the hotel and its casinos by visitors.

So the economic motivations are clear enough. From a competitive point of view, where does a fight like this lead?

On paper, the winner must agree to fight Norton by next September. That was the condition at which the World Boxing Council approved the Ali-Spinks match. The winner must conclude negotiations and sign by mid-April some agreement to face Norton no later than September; otherwise—theoretically—the title will be vacated.

But the WBC had also said that it would vacate the title if Ali didn't fight the winner of the Norton-Jimmy Young fight last fall, which Norton won. It didn't do so.

Nor is there anything to prevent the winner of the fight from agreeing to fight Norton in September and fighting someone else before that.

The possibilities, then, seem to go this way:  
 If Ali wins decisively, he may

## Ali Eases Up, Spinks Works Like Demon

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—World heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali has raised some eyebrows among the fight crowd here by not doing any sparring in the last four days as he prepares for his Wednesday night title defense against Leon Spinks.

The champion has limited his exercising to shadow-boxing, punching the heavy bag and skipping rope.

Ali's shrewd trainer, Angelo Dundee, says there's an easy explanation for the lack of sparring: "The champ reached his target weight of 225 pounds several days ago and doesn't want to be any lighter for the match."

"He'll stay right at that weight until the fight," Dundee said. Meanwhile, Spinks, the 1976 Olympic light-heavyweight champion who has had only seven professional fights, has been working like a demon, by comparison with Ali's slow pace.

The challenger's workouts last about twice as long as Ali's, and Spinks usually spars.

"So what?" remarked a member of Ali's entourage. "He only boxes with his brother (Michael), so what good can it do him?"

Dundee has been able to do a little spying on Spinks. He said he was impressed with what he saw.

"They have him trying to emulate Joe Frazier," he reported. "I notice they've got him throwing a lot of right counters. He's been doing their homework. Sam Solomon and George Benton." Solomon, a veteran who used to handle Ernie Terrell, is

retire or he may agree to face Norton. His asking price is \$5 million, which would require a \$12 million package, which Arum is trying to line up. In the meantime, Ali may fight anyone else, anywhere else, for some of the huge sums his presence can generate.

If Ali wins but not so decisively—and his last three fights have been 15-round decisions—all the same possibilities exist, but one of them might be another fight with Spinks.

If Ali loses, Spinks will certainly have to face Norton eventually—but the economic benefits of a return bout with Ali would certainly be attractive. Or Spinks could try to milk his position as the new champion with lesser opponents than Norton before facing that test.

Spinks' trainer, Benton, the one-time crack middleweight, is an adviser to the champ.

"The thing about Spinks," Dundee said, "is how he's going to do after 10 rounds. How will he react to the momentous occasion at that stage?"

"This is the big thing Ali has going for him—he's been there many times before."

That's a view also held by many of the fight experts here. Ali, while admitting that he feels old and cranky at 35, has learned to pace himself for the 15-round route.

Against Spain's Alfredo Evangelista and Shavers, the challengers he outpointed in 1977, Ali seemed to follow a set pattern: dance one round in his old "float like a butterfly, sting like a bee" style, and fight flat-footed the next round.

## NHL Results

Sunday's Games  
 Detroit 3, Vancouver 3 (Woods 3, Maloney 2, Basmal, St. Laurent, Libbey; Gault, Vergeer, Gosselin).  
 Colorado 2, Minnesota 1 (Gustan, Van Rosmer, Owsch, Erickson, Maxwell, Branson).  
 Atlanta 2, Chicago 2 (Choudhary, Gault, Bolduc, Daulton).  
 N.Y. Islanders 2, Cleveland 2 (Hovak, Bergeron, Parke, McKechnie).  
 Philadelphia 4, Washington 1 (Barber, Kelly, Kindrachuk, Bridgman, Charbon).  
 Montreal 3, N.Y. Rangers 3 (Tremblay, Lafleur, Boile, Cournoyer, Shurt; Greshner 2, Murdoch).

## WHA Results

Sunday's Games  
 Edmonton 7, Birmingham 0 (Aldred, Widay, Holland, Zake, MacDonald, Ferguson, Chipchfield).  
 Cincinnati 3, Quebec 2 (Hilop 2, Marsh 2, Flock, Baltimore, Norwich, Curran, Bordfield).  
 Winnipeg 6, Houston 3 (Hedberg 2, Rutledge, Mull, Sherry, Baird, Lukowich, Rydzewski, Gray, Connor, Lacroix).



ZADRUTT'S  
 PALACE HOTEL  
 ST. MGRITZ  
 Season until after Easter.



## Tennis Hopeful, 18, Shuns Apartheid Talk

ASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13 (UPI)—Vanderbilt University sophomore Peter Lamb, the first white player named to a South African Davis Cup tennis team, said he does not think his selection was an attempt to head off demonstrations against his country's apartheid policy.

"I think I was chosen because my tennis ability primarily. I think it's how I look at this is a fantastic opportunity to her my tennis," Lamb said yesterday.

## Lamb Is Titlist on 2d Upset, Navratilova Adds to Streak

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13 (AP)—Seeded Sandy Mayer capped a week of upsets by topping arch-rival Eddie Dibbs, 7-6, 6-4, for \$30,000 top prize yesterday in St. Louis Classic—his first on the World Championship tour.

The 25-year-old, who had never won a pro event, capped the championship in the 1,000 tournament with sharp volleys that kept his stocky opponent off balance.

Dibbs, who was second-seeded in the event, exchanged two serve breaks with Mayer in the opening set before capitulating in a tiebreaker marked by three losses of service.

In the second set, Dibbs survived a double fault in the opening game but yielded eight games or to two cross-court volleys of the sharp Mayer placement.

The victory in the tiebreaker was the fifth of the week for Mayer, who earlier upset top-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis and both ranked Wojtek Fibak.

On doubles, Australian Bob Lurie and South African's Frew McMillan bagged their third straight WCT title by trouncing 21-year-old Navratilova, and

Store Losses in Final  
 SEATTLE, Feb. 13 (AP)—Seeded Martina Navratilova, who lost her concentration momentarily in the second set, rallied to defeat third-seeded Betty Stove, 6-1, 1-6, 6-1, in the championship yesterday of the \$100,000 title stop on the women's pro tour.

Stove was the fourth straight tournament victory over Stove for 21-year-old Navratilova, and



TEMPORARILY DOWN—Martina Navratilova has momentary upset before defeating Betty Stove in tennis.

United Press International.

## Art Buchwald

## Coping With the Storm

WASHINGTON—How did people cope when they were stuck in their homes during the blizzard? In order to find out I made several telephone calls to friends in New York during last week's snowstorm.



Buchwald

The first call I made was to Bob Elmon who lives in Monsey.

"Mrs. Elmon answered the phone. 'He's outside. I'll call him.'"

"Ten minutes later, Elmon got on the phone huffing and puffing. 'What are you doing?' I asked him.

"Shoveling the driveway so I can get the car out."

"You're not going to drive today?"

"Got to. Got to get to the store if it kills me."

"What for?"

"My wife's out of cigarettes. She's afraid she's going to die if she doesn't get a cigarette."

"That bad?"

"She's sucking on a strand of raw spaghetti now, but she says it isn't the same thing. She tried to make a cigarette out of spaghetti leaves, but they wouldn't stay in the newspaper."

"Suppose the store isn't open when you get there?"

"She told me to smash the windows and lock."

"But you could get prison for that."

"She says it doesn't matter. She says she'll bring the kids up every Saturday to visit me, as long as I get her the cigarettes. I've got to go. She's riding through the garbage compactor to see if she can find a butt."

"Let her do it," I said.

"This is the third time she's gone through it. She found all the butts on the first go-round. She won't believe there aren't any left."

"Okay," I said. "And have a nice day."

The second call I made was to a friend on Long Island. His wife told me he didn't make it home and was stuck at the

Waldorf Astoria. I called my friend at the Waldorf Astoria.

"Are you all right?" I asked.

"It's terrible," he said. "I tried to make the 3:45 from the station but it was canceled. So I had to get a room here. I never lived through anything like this. Wait a minute, there's room service."

He went off the phone and I heard him say to someone, "Honey, did you want red wine or white wine with your chicken?" Then he came on again. "So like I said, no one can move. All we can do is wait it out. I could be here for days. Hold it will you? ... Honey, turn down the TV set, will you? ... You're lucky you aren't here. I wouldn't wish this on anyone. ... Not too much ice, sweetie. ... I'll never forgive the Long Island Railroad for what they did to me last night."

"Well, at least you're safe," I said.

"If you call sharing a room at the Waldorf Astoria with a salesman from Syracuse during the worst blizzard in 20 years being safe, then you don't know anything about snowstorms. Listen, I have to go now. ... my turtle soup is getting cold."

"The last call I made was to my sister in New York City."

"Edith, are you all right?"

"I'm fine."

"How's Harold?"

"I wouldn't know."

"Why not?"

"He's right there how come you don't know?"

"We haven't been talking for two days. As long as you're on the phone tell him that dinner is ready if he wants some."

Harold came on the phone. I said, "Edith says dinner is ready."

"Tell her I'm not hungry," he replied.

Edith came on the phone. I told her, "He says he's not hungry."

"Tell him that's too damn bad."

"Hey, listen. I'm calling long distance. I just wanted to find out how both of you were."

"Wonderful," she replied. "Being stuck in your apartment for two days in a snowstorm with your husband is the best thing to have a second honeymoon."

## From 'One Worder' to Dirty Tricks

## A Crusader Who Joined CIA

By Paul Hendrickson

WASHINGTON (WP)—Smooth, unassuming, and side with a cigarette lighter. Sitting on the sofa, his legs crossed, looking away like a man who is not much like James Bond as, say, a tank president on hold.

Actually Cord Meyer Jr., 28 years in the company, now retired, wouldn't know about James Bond. "I don't really read spy novels," he shrugs. "I did see a Bond movie once. It was ... uh ... highly impressive."

He is a man who never carried a weapon in the CIA—or even learned a deadly martial art. "Course, I had some of that in the Marines." This with a weak smile.

He is cleaning his pipe. Though his war wounds are still visible—a divot like a dime in his cheek where the grenade blast hit, the powder burns along his nose, the creamy yolk that constitutes his left eye—by any standard, you would call him handsome. He is 57 now, tall and trim, with tortoiseshell glasses and white wavy hair combed straight back. This morning he's in a tweed coat, khaki, a maroon polo shirt. Everything about him suggests class, connections. Also containment and control.

History. Cord Meyer of St. Paul's Preparatory School, the summer, cum laude at Yale (where he studied, played goalie for Davenport College, belonged to Skull and Key), becomes after the war a kind of Galahad on a one-world crusade. "World government is possible. It is possible in our lifetime," he proclaims in speeches across the country.

He serves as an aide to Harold Stassen at the drafting of the UN Charter in 1945. He is an organizer of the American Veterans Committee ("Citizens First, Veterans Second"). He helps found and becomes president of the United World Federalists movement. He also writes a book, "Peace or Anar-

chy," that calls for "mechanized, impersonal mass murder."

In 1947, a Lowell Fellowship at Harvard and some Yale law courses behind him, he is named by the Jaycees one of the 10 outstanding young men in America. ("Richard M. Nixon, 34, of Whittier, Calif., congressman," is also named.)

Stewart Pittman, a well-placed Washington attorney and long-time friend of Meyer, recalls that Cord Meyer deserted his postwar ideals by joining the CIA. "You can take his one-world aims and the fact that he ended up in the agency and try to make inconsistencies of it," he says. But in fact his friends' life is most consistent.

"The one thread running through it is a desire for world peace," Pittman says when Meyer found peace impossible, when faced with the incontrovertible fact of Joe Stalin and Communism, he decided to enter the CIA. Back then, in the late '40s and early '50s, that was a respectable, even honorable, thing for a sensitive young liberal to do. Contrary to the revisionists, the agency was never run by the Howard Hunts of the world.

History. Cord Meyer is personally recruited for the CIA by Allen Dulles (who becomes director in 1953).

Once inside Langley, Meyer proves a rising star. Eventually he makes A.D.D.P.—Assistant Deputy Director of Plans—a purposely innocuous title that means he is second in charge of all espionage and clandestine operations. (This section would later come to be called by its detractors "the department of dirty tricks.")

Meyer's boss is the D.D.P., a man every body calls "The Greek." The Greek's real name is Thomas H. Karanassides, and together they command vast money and manpower.

It is widely assumed Meyer will get the Greek's job. He doesn't. In 1967 Harpers magazine reveals that the CIA has for 15 years been covertly funding such supposed independent

organizations as the National Student Association in their cold war competition with well-funded official Communist groups in the international youth movement. Cord Meyer is named the man in charge of the operation. There is public recrimination. Congressional investigations are demanded. President Johnson orders an executive "review."

Then, in the summer of 1971, his name swims to the top once more. Harper & Row is about to publish a book called "The Politics of Berlin in Southeast Asia," in which the CIA is hotly rumored to be playing a starring role. Meyer goes to the E&P offices of an old ally from world-government days, editor Cass Canfield, and asks to see the story.

After that, Cord Meyer isn't exactly kicked upstairs. But neither does he make D.D.P. He is sent to London as station chief (where he finds several more controversies—such as having his name listed as a U.S. Embassy attaché instead of a CIA agent; and as having a connection with alleged CIA funding of British mercenaries for the fighting in Angola). He stays around till early 1976, then comes home to several paper-shuffling jobs. He is said to be unhappy. In December 1977, he quits, insisting he hasn't been fired or fired. He says he is going off to write books and lecture.

He is asked about the Harper & Row incident. "The agency never had the slightest intention of suppressing the book," he says, stiffening some. "But of course that was the net result of the publicity. I was sharply asked by Helms (then the director) to go up there and let them know that if they were going to publish major allegations about us, we would like a chance to tell our side. In fact, we weren't trafficking in drugs, we were trying to prevent them. And I and up, looking. He is asked about the National Student Association controversy.



Cord Meyer Jr.

"Oh, that," he waves. "The object was not to suppress students, of course, but to make it possible for the American point of view to be represented."

He is asked if he would do it all over again, join the CIA. "Yes, I still think there are a lot of good people out there. It was true, and in some ways still is true, that the CIA is the best place in government to assess, to reason, to understand what is going on in the world. There have been some abuses, but in one sense you can accuse the agency of only having been an obedient servant."

Farings this has come out a bit dangerously. "I mean, no doubt there were times when certain things were done that no moral man could approve, but I honestly feel I never once had to compromise my principles. You don't have to believe that, but it's true."

Then: "I admit, I hope we can get to a world where this sort of activity isn't necessary. I doubt it, though."

## Peter Townsend Finds 'Establishment' Unromantic

The British Establishment has taken it on the chin again, this time from former Group Captain Peter Townsend—he says the BE prevented him from marrying Princess Margaret 23 years ago. In his autobiography, "Time and Chance," published Monday in London, he says that because of his divorce, the Church of England and the Conservative Cabinet of Prime Minister Anthony Eden opposed the marriage. Townsend scents hypocrisy here. Even himself had been divorced and remarried, he points out, and he adds that the Church of England was founded upon a divorce.



Peter Townsend

(King Henry VIII set up the church in the 16th century when the Pope would not consent to a divorce of the king and his Spanish wife, Catherine of Aragon.) Says Townsend: Yet the Church of England, while preaching the principle of the indissolubility of marriage, "did not universally practice it and frequently remarried the innocent or wronged party of a divorce."

Townsend, now 63, indicates that Margaret's sister, Queen Elizabeth, and other members of the royal family were not opposed to the match. But Sir Alan Lascelles, the queen's private secretary, told him, "You must be either mad or bad," when Townsend told him about the romance in 1953. Townsend says it was Lascelles who took the initiative in getting him "booted out of England" to become air attaché at the British Embassy in Brussels. Until that time, said Townsend, he had regarded Lascelles as a friend.

Still in the literary world, let it be noted that mystery writer George Simon turned 75 Monday. Now retired from who-dunnits (after 214 novels which sold 400 million copies) because of an inner ear condition that upsets his sense of balance, he has since filled 15 volumes with reflections and reminiscences, dictated to a cassette recorder, and transcribed by a corps of secretaries. His Italian-born companion, Teresa, was nowhere to be seen at his Lausanne home. But she's very much on the writer's mind. "It is with her," he said, that he has found "the kind of love I dreamed of since my adoles-

cence, and true sexuality" at sleeping with 10,000 women—his own count—since his you in an interview last April. Townsend, a Belgian-born author, said after then all my life I know which one was the woman. I do not know the women any longer. I have forgotten them. But with the 10,000 women I am beginning to know the woman. We shall hope so.

Singer Connie Stevens, 39, released from Los Angeles a hospital Saturday after brain surgery to dissolve a blood clot that had formed behind her right eye after a fall on stage while performing in Las Vegas.

Bess Truman celebrated 90th birthday Monday, quietly usual and adding another year to her record as the oldest first lady. Mrs. Truman daughter, Margaret Truman Dingle, was on hand for birthday. "She's fine. doesn't plan to do anything. Daniel told a reporter telephone. Asked if her mother would come to the phone, Daniel said: "She can't hear well enough. She'd rather not." —SAMUEL JUSTICE

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